THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,217—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
17th Dec.	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th „	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th „	DELTA	8043	.....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10888
25th „	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7913	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 524	Rs. 743 or Rs. 791
To London by Sea	Rs. 526 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th December.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Janv. 1911
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th December.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabochia	6350	24th Dec. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	15th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	16th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	19th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 15th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 19th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Buzreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lawada," 3270 tons, on or about the 17th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Cagnova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	Dec. 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	„ 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
C. City of Madrid	7500	.....	„ 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8900	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	8100	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of York	11000	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	9400	.....	August 1
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	„ 12
A. Trafford Hall	8003	.....	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	„ 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	„ 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	„ 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager: The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AND THE VERDICT IS?

BEAUTIFUL — ORIGINAL — EXCLUSIVE — TASTEFUL — REFINED — INEXPENSIVE.

All marks awarded for Quality, Value and Distinctiveness which are united in combination and correctly specify the

UNPARALLELED STOCK OF

JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATE

which is on view at the Establishment of

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Engravers, etc.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for CAKES, 'XMAS BOXES, etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISHY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM SAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E. B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen.	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „	16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR CAKES

AT PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

XMAS PLAIN CAKES . . . @ As. 12 per lb.
XMAS ORNAMENTED CAKES @ Re. 1 0 „ „
SPECIALITY
XMAS ORNAMENTED ALMOND PASTE CAKE . . . . @ Rs. 1 8 „ „

BEST XMAS NOVELTIES.

PLUM PUDDINGS,
XTALIZED FRUIT,
CHOCOLATE, ETC., ETC.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a diss of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Phosphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c.; &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 3 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun ...	3,863	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun ...	3,863	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun ...	3,863	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

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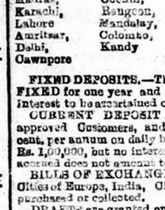

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There is nothing to break.
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 13.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 79 5-16+3-16	
Rentes 3 per cent	... 97 2-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)	... 94 1-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	... 82 1-2	unchgd
Bar Silver in London.	... 25 1-8	unchgd
Bar Silver 2 months hence	... 25 5-16	unchgd
Closing tone of Silver.—Steady.		
Silver in New York	... 54 3-4+2-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	... 25-27 1-2—1	
Do do Berlin	... 20-44 1-2—1-2	
Do do New York	... 4-85 1-8	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	... 4 1-2 p.c. since 1-12-10	
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	3 7-16—1-8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1-4—1-8	
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	4 1-8—1-4	
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.	4 1-8—1-4	
Interest day to day loans	... 2 1-4	unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	... 2 7-8	unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 1/8	unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1-3-15.		

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, December 13.

LIVERPOOL—

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Good demand steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Quiet moderate business.
Total Sales	... 8,000
East Indian	... 50
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	550
Do. Day's Imports	... 41,500
Mid Americans	... 8-05+3
Egyptian F. G. F.	11 1-8 unchgd

	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7-53	7-54	7-85	7-87	7-88
Mid Uplands	— 2	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 1
G. O. C.					
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
Liverpool	7-89	7-87	7-55	7-65	
	— 1	— 2	— 2	unchgd	

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Jaffe & Sons' White Shirtings.....B10-30 at Rs. 9-10-0 p.p.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our Circular is rather bullish crop estimate fully confirmed continents stock is small.

NEW YORK, December 13.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—		
Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	75,000
Do. Last year	...	45,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	6,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	10,000
Spot Cotton—15-05 unchgd.		
Futures at New York Jan. 14-76—6	Declined owing to commission house liquidation and to bear pressure and liquidation.	
Do do May 15-85—4		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	... 14-80— 7
Do. do May	... 15-10— 9
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.	

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs	
C.I.F.	... 36 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hull,	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Wheat Barletta	... 33 1-4
Do Months—Feb.-March.	
Do Name of Ports—Done.	
Do Whether Sellers &c.—Steady.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat South Australian ...	... 35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Buyers,	
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship	... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship	... 45 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship	... 39
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Done.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 59 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	62
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.	

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...	... 12-3
Months—May-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5-11—Sellers—Dull.

SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale closed to-day quietly easier 1,031,000 sold.

Goat Skin Madras Prime 2d. lower.
" " " Fair 1 1-2 to 2d. lower.
" " " Ordinary 1 to 1 1-2d. lower.
" " Bombay good 1 to 2d. lower.
" " " fair 1 to 1 1-2d. lower.
" " " ordinary 1 lower.

BOMBAY, December 14.

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s "	1s. 4 9-32d.
" " Forward ...	1s. 4 1-4d. Mar.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Francs 3 m/s "	171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s "	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	134 1-2
" Shanghai	181 1-2
" Japan	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has kept at and about Rs. 94 13-16 per cent. for the whole day.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London both for ready and forward remained unchanged and New York was 3-8 up.

Business in silver the local market was done at Rs. 73. The London market remained steady and private advices reported "Steady" our market remained firm, and retail demand being continued forwards advanced to Rs. 73-3 at the close. Demand for ready was moderate and about 50 to 60 cases changed hands.

The gold market remained firm having a good demand and prices were put up by half an anna.

Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	1	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	23	15	0
English Gold	23	15	0
Native Bullion	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	2	0
117 Penny Ready ...	73	1	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	2	0
Second do	73	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Steady. London quotation was 9d. down. Demand both for ready and forward being good and prices advanced by two annas.

Rapeseed—Steady. London quotation was unchanged. Demand seemed moderate and prices advanced by an anna.

Wheat—Quiet. London quotation was unchanged. Demand moderate and prices remained steady.

Castorseed—Dull. Demand being poor and the market remained easier.

Groundnuts, Gingellyseed and Cottonseed—Quiet but steady. Demand moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Quiet. Enquiries were poor and prices were easier by an anna.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 12	0	0
Linseed, Small ...	" 11	12	0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 12	1	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	" 6	6	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	5	0
Yellow do. ...	" 7	5	0
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7	12	0
Brown Katni ...	" 6	7	0
Poppyseed ...	" 9	8	0
Castorseed ...	" 38	to	39
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	" 31	to	33
Hard Red ...	" 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 52	to	54
Kai Khandesh ...	" 75	to	90
Mowra ...	" 7	4	0
Groundnuts ...	" 48	to	50
Cottonseed ...	" 26	to	27
Maize ...	" 16	to	17
Wheat Yellow ...	" 36	to	38
Khandwa ...	" 42	to	46
Bajaro ...	" 26	to	28
Joowar ...	" 16	to	19
Gram ...	" 21	to	24
Minbara ...	" 52	to	53
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 47	to	48
Brown Meggi ...	" 48	to	49
Kabra ...	" 48	to	50
Black Kutni ...	" 44	to	45
Myrabollams ...	" 17	to	19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seede into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 13th December, 1910 :—

Wheat	24,366 cwts
Linseed	510 "
Rapeseed	1,117 "
Gingellyseed	22,992 "
Poppyseed	99 "
Groundnuts	7,406 "
Castorseed	5,328 "
Rice	2,662 "
Myrabollams	1,261 "
Cottonseed	32,705 "
Mowraseed	... "
Gram	2,401 "
Joowar	3,043 "
Maize	1,308 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,555
India	...	...	63
Indian Specie	...	...	53
Bank of Burma	...	...	125
Eastern Bank	...	...	75

MILLS.

David	...	...	362 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,730
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	166 1-4
Standard	...	...	935

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	...	145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivraipur Mining Syndicate ...			19
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			168
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary			290
Treacher and Co.			475
Tata I. & S. Co. Ltd. Ord			43
Finlay Mill...			235

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	481 1-4

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points down, New York rates were unchanged and futures were 6 and 4 down. The tone of the local market for ready lots was firm and prices advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Demand from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener advised 3 to 4 points up. Demand for new crop was of a retail character and prices advanced by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. New Broach opened at Rs. 348 1-2, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 352 on account of good demand.

2000	Volkart Bros ...Khandesh	...	330-35
200	Currimbhai mills ... Do	...	323
2000	Do ...Bengal	...	295
100	Petit mills ...Khandesh	...	315
100	Jiwaraj mills ...Khangaum	...	338
100	S. J. David mills ...Bengal	...	290-305
500	Do ...Khandesh	...	330-335
200	Finlay mills ...Khandesh	...	319
200	Do ...Bengal	...	297
200	W Wolf and Sons... Do	...	305
1000	H Goculdas and Co...Khandesh	...	319-335
200	Assur mills ...Bengal	...	307
100	Forbes Fe and Co ... Do	...	320
200	A Blascheck ...Khangaum	...	342
	Bengal Hand Gin Fine	...	296
	" F Good	...	285
	Bengal Machine Gin Fine	...	314
	" F Good	...	300
	Sind Punjab Fine	...	312
	" F Good	...	299
	Khandesh Fine	...	325
	" F Good	...	315
	Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	...	343
	" F Good	...	333
	Akola Khangaum Fine	...	338
	" F Good	...	328
	Asnacti Fine	...	338
	" F Good	...	328
	Yeotmal Fine	...	347
	" F Good	...	337
	Nagpore Fine	...	351
	" F Good	...	341
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	352
	" F Good	...	342
	Methia Fine	...	324
	" F Good	...	314
	Broach Gin Fine	...	369
	" F Good	...	319
	Broach Gin Good	...	354
	Bawginned Good	...	354
	Comptah Gin	...	355
	Westerns H. G.	...	337
	Do M G	...	345

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 13th December, 1910 :—

	Bales.	
Khandesh	4,122	"
Central India...	589	"
Barsi and Nagur	1,078	"
Berar	2,893	"
Central Provinces ...	2,540	"
Coast Comras...	13,227	"
Dholera	1,005	"
Broach...	.....	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	239	"
Westerns	5	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	1,915	"
Bengal Rajputana	494	"
Sind ... —	348	"
Persian	.....	"
American	.....	"
Other Sorts	.....	"
Total...	17,162	"

LIVERPOOL, December 14.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	12,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Dec.—Jan.	7-86+ 3
Jan.—Feb.	7-87+ 3
Feb.—Mar.	7-88+ 3
Mar.—Apl.	7-90+ 3
Apl.—May	7-91+ 3
May.—June	7-93+ 4
June—July	7-91+ 3
July—Aug.	7-89+ 4
Aug.—Sept.	7-69+ 4

METALS.

We Quote:—		
Copper Braziers 4×4	27	
	28	Rs. 53 12
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 55 8
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
	21	
	28	
Yellow Metal Sheets	35	" 45 0
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots	...	" 46 12
Georgshutte	...	" 20 6

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	45	53,506
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	43	52,148

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—22 cwts condements, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 765 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 105 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co; 20 bales wool, D D Sasoon and Co; 68 bales wool, G Goomanmal; 399 bales wool, D Koondenmal; 35 bales wool, M Balia; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—20 cwts casein, The Imperial Dairy and Co; 23 bales skins, R M Kondas'; 8 bales skins H M Suleman; 4,001 cwts cottonseed T Canji; 2,000 cwts ivory, M Casam; 69 bales skins W and A Graham Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Mashilia s—3 bales twist, P A Hormusji and Co.
Appledore s—750 tons Manganese ore R A Willis,

FOR HALL.

Hedalgo s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Dorrington Court s—6,200 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkert Bros; 5,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Magan-lal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dorrington Court s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 125 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co: 895 bales cotton, and 1,200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.
Appledore s—1,500 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts teelseed and 1,308 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 850 bales cotton 1,002 cwts teelseed, 1,001 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—13 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 3 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 205 cwts fennelseed, R Jeswandas and Co; 37 bales wool, C Esmail; 150 cwts gingellyseed, D Tejpal.
City of Benares s—990 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Dewchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Benares s—240 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—20 casks skins, Earics Co; N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—23 bales skins, Enrics N Stein.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1,372 cwts sgate stone, S A Busrai; 150 cwts sharkfins, H Khakas and Co; 30 cwts jardaloo and 13 cwts hingda T Canji.
Delta s—879 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 400 bales twist, S J Davie and Co's; 34 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—3 1-4 cwts ghee H M Jooma;
Delta s—121 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 170 bales twist, and 45 bales cloth, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 700 bales cotton, The Japan cotton, Trading and Co.
Capri s—100 bales cotton, W B Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Delta s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan cotton, Trading Co.
Bingo Maru s—2 bales cotton, K Dewraj and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha 1 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Delta s—400 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading and Co.
Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Banca s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; and 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Capri s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales Cotton Ralli Bros.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 14.

Unsettled weather has spread over the north-west frontier and in the Province of Kashmir has been fairly general. Rain has fallen in west Baluchistan, Robat receiving three-quarters of an inch. Elsewhere no rain is reported.

The forecast shows a local precipitation in Baluchistan and the extreme north.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

An earthquake of some violence was recorded in Simla yesterday, at seventeen hours, seventeen minutes, from a distance of about four thousand, five hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8-hours on Wednesday, the 14th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north and the south-east Punjab. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the extreme north; in the south-west Punjab, the minimum has risen and is now excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Temperature has risen; the maximum is in excess at Karachi and the minimum is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme western districts and at Raipur, and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is in slight excess in the north Konkan; night temperature continues in the slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

General Remarks.—Jask reports a further rainfall of 0·57 and disturbed conditions persist in the Persian area. In the reporting area in India weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th December was 30·077 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most. "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot,, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOOLE—December 9, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Michael Edwin Toole, Excise Inspector, Surat" Distillery, aged 54 years 1 month. "Thy will be done."

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HODGKINSON—December 9, at Bangalore, C. B. Hodgkinson, late Assistant Superintendent of the Secretariat Press, Bombay, of aneurism of the heart; aged 48 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Afternoon Concert in the Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. "The Great Train Hold-up, etc."
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m., 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The man who has not the courage to acknowledge his own mistakes makes a poor impression when he reproaches a subordinate for the same thing.—San Francisco Daily Journal.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 2nd December, which left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, concluded the inquiry touching the death of Jaribai, a Hindoo woman, aged 17, who died in the Sir J. J. Hospital of injuries received during a quarrel at the water pipe with her neighbour Gangbai, a Hindoo woman. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to peritonitis consequent upon a kick given by Gangabai whose said act was equivalent to an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Praga" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. to-day. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow, Friday.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ...	Under the Double Eagle Wagner
Grand Finale ...	Ariele ... Bach
A. Intermezzo ...	Liebestraum ... Blon
B. Hungarian Dance ...	Brahim
Selection ...	Harry Dacre's Songs ... Adam
Valse ...	Midsummer ... Marigold
Selection ...	The Girl from Kays ... Caryll
Two-Step ...	Catch me! ... Cooper

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A Filthy Well.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. J. R. Patel and Company, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Chanseyji Lhimji, owners of a well in Mount Road, Anjirwadi, Mazagon, submitting that as their clients were required to fill in or hermetically cover the well they did not see why its filling in should be insisted upon. The water of the well, they said, did not contain germs and their clients desire to make use of the water only for washing purposes; that their clients offered to seal up the well to the satisfaction of the Municipality, if they were allowed to put a pipe into it to pump out the water for washing purposes; and that further, in order that there might be no nuisance, their clients would undertake to construct a drain to carry off the water from the pavement to the public gutter, and that if any modification in the terms on which their clients offer to cover up the well was suggested, their clients would be glad to consider the same.

The Commissioner's report on the matter was that he had inspected this well in company with the Executive Health Officer and was of opinion that it must be filled up because (a) the water was very filthy, and, even if intended for washing, might be used for drinking; (b) the land around the well was full of holes and depressions and it would not be possible to prevent a nuisance; (c) there were several other wells (six others) in the same compound, so the well under reference was not required; (d) the owner had kept the compound in a consistently insanitary condition. He had been constantly prosecuted. Looking to the surroundings of the place there was no likelihood of the owner keeping the well in good order.

The Committee resolved to reply in terms of the Commissioner's report.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. deaths from Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomer khadi and Dongri ...	1	1	11
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill ...	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	1	4
Harbour ...	0	0	1
Hospital ...	0	0	12
Total ...	2	2	83
This day last year ...	0	0	80

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
December 14th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A ...	128	35	0
B ...	125	64	4
B ...	267	177	5
C ...	124	105	1
D ...	191	36	2
E ...	184	23	0
E ...	107	87	1
F ...	71	12	1
G ...	73	4	0
Total ...	1,280	548	15
Same date last year			1,828

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy case was resumed yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. Heaton.

Mr. Baptista continued his address and commented on the cases of Palande, Pranjaype and Bhave, who were some of the Poona group of prisoners. He contended that neither of these accused could be said to have joined a conspiracy without understanding themselves that they had joined a conspiracy. Counsel said that these accused had nothing to do with the pistols. He argued that the mere contemplation of murdering some individuals could not come under section 121 A.

Proceeding to the case of the accused Konkar, Mr. Baptista said that this accused had admitted to having meddled with the transaction of pistols. The accused's talk about passive resistance was quite innocent as the best politicians of England had followed the method and had found no fault with it. Counsel contended that Konkar's additional confession was the result of pressure and the story about the murder of the Maharajah of Kolahpur was the outcome of Inspector Kampte's tutoring.

Mr. Baptista next came to the case of the accused Davre and said that none of the articles found in the search of this accused's house were explosives by themselves.

Addressing on behalf of Tikhe, Mr. Baptista said that the oath found during the search of this accused's house did not refer to get independence by violence. Even if the evidence against Tikhe was believed, Counsel argued, he could not be called a member of the conspiracy and the accused's explanation with regard to his name being found in Ganesh Savarkar's house was quite satisfactory.

Mr. Baptista then proceeded to comment on the oral evidence adduced against Tikhe and submitted that Ankushkar's evidence, so far as his client was concerned, was false.

The case is proceeding.

THE ANUPRAM CASE.

To be Tried by High Court.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao was heard the appeal of Anupram Kirpram, the councillor of Surat Municipality against an order of Mr. Anderson, District Magistrate of Surat, directing the First Class Magistrate to further proceed with the case against the present appellant.

Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, appeared for Anupram; Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan and Mr. Enty of Surat, were for the complainant Nawab Sadrudin Vajiuddin; the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It might be remembered that proceedings were taken against Anupram at the instance of the complainant before Mr. C. J. Henderson for criminal breach of trust in respect of a box of jewellery valued at Rs. 70,000 and belonging to the late Mahomedi Begum of Baroda. Mr. Henderson, after a very lengthy hearing, discharged Anupram for want of evidence without framing any charge.

Against that order the complainant appealed to the District Magistrate Mr. Anderson, who reversed the order of discharge and directed Mr. Henderson to frame a charge against the accused and then to call upon the accused to put up his defence.

Against that order Anupram appealed to the High Court alleging in his petition that he was not sufficiently heard on the appeal. The High Court sent for a report from Mr. Anderson. The report having arrived, the appeal was argued yesterday.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said that the ground upon which a rule was issued by them was the petitioner's allegation that though the opponent's Counsel had been fully heard against him, his own Counsel had been stopped in course of the enquiry and that notwithstanding the Magistrate thereafter without any further notice to the petitioner held against him and directed further enquiry. Upon this point there was some slight divergence between the District Magistrate's report and the affidavits filed on behalf of the petitioner, but it seemed to their Lordships that both sides gave so nearly the same version that their Lordships' own course of action was free from doubt. Though their Lordships fully accepted the learned Magistrate's account of what happened, they thought it impossible to resist the conclusion that his action ran such grave risk of prejudicing the petitioner that his order ought not now to be upheld. Their Lordships thought that in a matter of this kind, the Court ought not to countenance any very nice distinctions, but that when once it was satisfied that the magistrate stopped petitioner's Counsel with a promise to hear him further if necessary, it ought to hold that that amounted to an undertaking that the decision would not go against the petitioner, without aff

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H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagsh'p
R I M S Differin.....Comdr A J Marmack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 14.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien ..... Morton .....
Kensington Court.....2716 Barcham...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Robinson...Adrew Yuel & Co
Caledonia.....8529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Clan Alpine.....2285 Shapland...James Finlay & Co
Feliciana .....2735 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 Elton .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane.....M M & Co
Lowther Range ...2468 Blance...W & A Graham & Co
Madura..... .....1723 Logan.....M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-ul-Bahar..... 300 Nakhoda.....H Mithwani
Newbridge.....2397 Gray .....W & A Graham & Co
Nasori.....912 Lamuri.....Stream .....8-12 .. B & P S N Co
Quirimba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Saifi..... 502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co
Tunbow.....502 Kidd .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Biogo Maru.....	3873	Parsons	Kobe...	16-12...	N Y Kaisha.
B Hidalgo.....	2761	Croft...	Hull via Karachi..	23-12	J Finlay & Co
C&R Delta ...	4780	Snow...	Shanghai..	21-12...	P & O Co
D&E Adamsturm...	3100	Hasenhieler	Hamburg via Kchi...	15-12...	W & A Graham & Co
F Appledore	2478	Jones.....	Manchester.....	24-12	W & A Graham & Co
G Hoscinee...	934	Hughes...	N F...	N F...	B & P S N Co
H Shah Ameer...	1921	Cusuck...	Mauritius	20-12	Bo & H S N Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails...	Repairing...	G Hoosein Kasam & Co	
M Dorington Court...	2862	Wilson...	Antwerp...	20-12 ..	W & A G & Co
N Ocean Prince ...	3288	Barett ...	Philadelphia...	20-12	R A Willis
Q Cresswell.....	2002	Buff...	Repairing...	W & A G & Co	

VICTORIA DOCKS.

1 Blakemoor...	2409	Knolt ...	Manchester ...	14 12...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2717	Moresco ...	Hongkong ...	16-12 ..	P R S N Co
4 B Rubattino...	2632	Gulivelli.....	Genoa...	15 12	Florio & R S N & Co
5 Scalda.....	3438	Chidley	Karachi...	16 12...	M M & Co
6 Banca...	3794	Collyer...	Kobe	20 12	P & O S N & Co
7 Ujina.....	3426	Hill...	Calcutta...	19-12...	M M & Co
8 Praga.....	2386	Dahecwich...	Trieste...	16 12 ..	W Denso
9 Waterfels.....	2886	Reimers.....	Calcutta.....	15 12	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Benares ...	4321	Elliot ...	Karachi...	20-12	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Arabia.....	4167	Palmer ...	London.....	17-12	P & O S N & C
14 Dwarka ...	759	Moxon...	Busreh...	15-12...	M M & Co
15 Dunchy.....	2121	Davies.....	Karachi ..	16 12...	J Mackintosh & Co
16 Balimba.....	1607	Butler	Busreh ..	19 12...	M M & Co

H W P D

Courland.....	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port ...	15-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Penani.....	552	Hoosein.....	B'nager	14-12 .. Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....	547	Esmail.....	Mangalore.....	16 12... Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati ...443	Ebrahim...	N F...	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa.....	950	McDiarmid.....	Karachi ...	16 12... M M & Co

M W D D

Othello 3327 Webster Repairing James Finlay & Co Ld Offside Q
Dredger Jinga..... .....401 .....B P Trust ..14-11

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Dunolly	Davis	Mauritius Nov 29
Scalda	Chidly	Mauritius Nov 26
Lhasa	Mathemid ...	Karachi Dec 12
Clan Alpine	Shapland ...	Glasgow Nov 12
Tineany	Smells	Marmagoa Dec 13

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf
" Wartenfels, Reimers, Calcutta
" Singu, Morrison, Rangoon

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday :—Steamer Linhow for Liverpool etc.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	From
11	Matiana	Calcutta
10	Dufferin	
12	Lindula	Negapatam
12	Lin aura	Bombay
12	Clan Macalister	Cocanada

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Coy's. steamer Ischia from Hongkong left for Singapore and Bombay on the 13th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December.

249. Parade.—Saturday the 17th December.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies—D R F, Dial numbers, Setters and Layers. Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Instruction. Under the Instructor in Gunnery Bombay Brigade.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Sunday 18th instant.—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 9-45 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6 Pounder Q F Elementary practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Light refreshments will be provided on Conclusion of practice.

252. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class firing to the E E Company on Sunday next 18th instant.

Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 15th December.

To-day Thursday the 15th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1168. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. Classification Range.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 as under :—

Saturday the 17th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

Sunday 18th and Tuesday 27th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

I.V.R.A. Matches may be fired on any of the above days.

III. The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of Officer Commanding "F" Coy. on Friday the 16th instant and G. Coy. on Saturday the 17th instant. Parts I and II Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m

1169. It is notified for information that Bayonets should be taken to the Range by members who are firing the Annual Course of Musketry.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

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" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 15th Dec. 1910.

CHINA AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A CHINESE Imperial decree has been issued shortening the time for establishing a Parliament to "the fifth year of Hsuan Tung" and commanding that the constitutional laws shall be compiled and regulations drawn up for the selection of the Upper and Lower Houses, and everything prepared to submitted for approval to the Prince Regent, before the Members of Parliament are elected. The dilatoriness which characterises everything Chinese is condemned and an awakening has begun. In consequence of the necessity for preparing all matter for the contemplated Parliament the various yamens are commanded to carry out "their respective performances faithfully." The Ministry of the Interior is to compile a census and establish police forces; the Ministry of Finance to supervise the adjustment of finance and the revision of likin and customs tariffs; the Board of Justice is to establish courts and the Board of Education to carry out various reforms. In short, China is setting her house in order, and it is impressed upon officials that these matters are of the utmost importance, that they should not be delayed under any circumstances whatever, presidents of the said Boards being held personally responsible for their duties entrusted to them, and they are to prepare everything in a satisfactory manner before a Parliament is summoned. They are to "work in co-operation amicably in order that when the period comes nothing may be delayed or neglected." At the same time the Edict recalls the fact that the raising of funds is a matter of difficulty, but, it adds, as Viceroys and Governors have unitedly petitioned for the speedy establishment of a Parliament, it therefore shows that they were "satisfied upon investigation made into the state of their local affairs and the said action has not been taken without any sufficient cause. We are afraid that they may have the intention to act only in words, but no decision will be taken on the action, thereby causing a delay in their performances." The Prince Regent apparently is under no misapprehension as to the character of his Viceroys and Governors. If they have not the funds, they must find them somehow that no impediment may arise in the way of constitutional reform. And again in the same rescript they are reminded that as they have received tokens of Imperial gratitude, they should do their utmost in the discharge of their duties, for "should any one delay and ruin the arrangements by first praying the Throne for the establishment of a Parliament and thus neglecting the performance of their works, he must be held responsible." The decree is full of dark threats, though of nothing explicit, but one point stands out clearly—that the Prince Regent is determined China shall have a Parliament and that it shall pay for the privilege.

The Emperor Hsuan T'ung is as yet but a child and all the affairs of Government are under control of the Prince Regent, the younger brother of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, and a man not only of great intelligence, but of undoubted ambition. He seeks to govern in more than name, and if his agents fail to fulfil all he claims of them, they may not only lose jackets and buttons, but heads. Yet it is possible some measure of disappointment may be in store for him, for we find from the Chinese papers that just as the capital itself appears very different according to the position one takes up on its enclosing wall, so its politics at the present juncture take an entirely different aspects when considered from the many salient angles they present. According to the *Celestial Empire*, from the Manchurian standpoint, things are not by any means satisfactory. The opposition of the Chinese is growing more pronounced. Their encroachments on the legislative, administrative and executive branches of Government tend constantly to increase. Their demand for a Parliament has been persistent to the verge of rebellion. It was confidently expected that the promise of a Parliament after nine years would have a calming effect, but the expectation was doomed to disappointment and the term was reduced to three. Circumstances so helped their agitation that a number of the Imperial Princes joined in it. We ask the explanation of this and receive the answer in plain words: "They who know the actual state of affairs know that a time of serious stress is close at hand and though things are not so bad as to warrant the simile of the rats leaving a sinking ship, they are sufficiently pressing to cause all who have responsible positions to be desirous of shifting, at any rate, a portion of the responsibility on to other shoulders."

This is not to be marvelled at, for the preparations to be undertaken are of enormous dimensions. China is to-day practically under the same fundamental laws, rules and customs as she has been for thousands of years and there is no laying the wrong on "the system." Personal responsibility is a living thing in China and, says our Anglo-Chinese contemporary, that is one of the chief causes of the present willingness of officials to support the demand for a Parliament. Once that assemblage has taken responsibility from official shoulders the heads thereon will feel that they have secured a safer and longer lease of their present quarters. Doubts are expressed whether the immediate creation of a Parliament will be good for the country at large, yet little doubt is expressed as to whether it will be for the good of the officials. They are well aware that the financial position of the country needs the most skilful handling and they are glad to be out of it. Disaffection will be created when it is realised that the repayment of the American loan means an addition to the taxation. This coming immediately after the establishment of Parliament will be attributed to Parliament and not to the authorities who negociated the loan. And so it is concluded that foreseeing this eventuality the official classes joined eagerly in the representations to the Throne. Otherwise, asks our contemporary, "why is it they go over so readily to the representations of the provincial assemblies who have been alternatively coaxed to leave Peking and threatened if they do not?" Western critics, resident in China are not at all sanguine as to the success of constitutional government there. And one of them enquires: "If the Parliament be not called before three years have elapsed what may not have happened to Manchuria in the interim"? The fate of Manchuria rests far more on the laps of the foreign gods than on the wills of native M. P's. China alone is in no position to save Manchuria and cannot be for many years to come, if ever." But the people have oried out for a Parliament, not nine years hence, but now, and they are to have it. Whether it will be a success or not remains to be seen, but the Chambers of Commerce and the learned societies are co-operating in the interests of the Government and exhort the people to lose no time in increasing their ability to read and to unite with one purpose to build up useful trade and industries that they may reap the full benefits which representative Government is to expect to bring them.

THE CORONATION DURBAR AND ITS DATE.

WE should like to congratulate our Lucknow contemporary, on its happy suggestion in regard to the date of the Coronation Durbar, which His Majesty will hold at Delhi, and which so far as present intentions have been disclosed will take place during the month of January of 1912. This paper points out in a very timely manner that if such a date be eventually fixed, it will clash with the time of the observance of the Moharrum, and may render it difficult for Mahomedan princes to pay their loyal tribute to the King-Emperor without violation of their religious scruples. It is pointed out that amongst the Shiahs, the period of mourning for the martyred children of Ali extends to forty days, and these will well cover the whole period during which it is at present probable that the Durbar will be held. It would obviously be inappropriate during the time when the bodies of the martyrs are lying in the House of Mourning, that an Indian prince of the Shiah sect should be invited to attend probably the most brilliant function which India has ever seen. This will be the first occasion on which a British King-Emperor has personally held a Durbar of his Indian feudatories, and the historic and dazzling assemblage over which Lord Curzon presided on the occasion of His late Majesty's Coronation will be surpassed. It will, of course, be the duty of every Indian ruler to present himself to his Sovereign on such an august occasion, and we can easily imagine how the feelings of a Mahomedan prince would be violated by the conflict of his inclinations, on the one hand towards duty to the King-Emperor and on the other towards the duty of his religion. It would obviously be impossible, except for reasons of physical incapacity, that such a Durbar could be held without the attendance of the premier Native Prince of India, the Nizam of Hyderabad, to say nothing of various others, such as one who is in favour in the Bombay Presidency, the Nawab of Palanpur.

The above was written before the receipt late last night of a brief Reuter's cable, announcing that the date of the Durbar has been changed in order that the period of the Moharrum may be avoided. We had already expressed our confidence that, were representations to go through the Government of India and the India Office, to His Majesty, they would receive sympathetic consideration, and that some new arrangement would be made, which would render any violation of Mahomedan conscience impossible. The exact date has still to be announced, and therefore we are not too late to congratulate our contemporary upon its happy thought, when it suggested as a more suitable time, than that previously contemplated, the month of December, 1911 or that of February, 1912. Either of these, we should imagine, being some distance ahead, might be selected without any serious derangement of their Majesties' plans.

A POPULAR LECTURER.

THE late Dr. Reich, to whom we made brief reference yesterday, made himself well known during the last few years as a popular lecturer who possessed the gift of talking on abstruse subjects on a level with his audience. The gift is sometimes of doubtful value, as the lecturer in order to make himself understood by his audience, may be tempted to dilute his subject with so much verbiage that very little real substance remains behind, and the hearers are not much the wiser for having heard the talk. Something of this charge was brought against Dr. Emil Reich, but it might have arisen through envy at the large and influential audiences he attracted to his lectures. He delivered a course some little time back on Plato which was largely attended by ladies and to judge from the book in which the lectures were afterwards printed, he treated the subject in an interesting way. Plato and his philosophical works are intended to be popular and only await an expositor like Dr. Reich to be made really so. Plato's dialogues contain some very deep and abstruse thinking no doubt, but that thinking is clothed in language which is very often almost poetical, and in the hands of a clever and competent lecturer they may be made to yield great profit and pleasure. He might have treated in the same way Aristotle, who would require a particularly able expositor of his deep thought which is habitually expressed in dull crabbed language. Dr. Reich lectured on history also, mostly from the philosophical point of view, and made it also interesting. It is the fashion with some who like to call themselves solid and erudite to belittle popular lecturers like Dr. Reich, because they pretend to think that when an abstruse subject is made intelligible to ordinary minds it loses with its abstruseness its depth. Perhaps, Dr. Reich used too many words to make clear the deep thoughts of past thinkers, but that he succeeded in his object of making them clear to the minds of his hearers and readers, there cannot be much doubt. He would no doubt have improved with time, but he is cut off in his prime when he has reached the age of fifty-five. He belonged to the Hungarian race, which has produced many scholars, who have become famous in England. The Hungarians seem to have a special talent for languages, and it is as linguists that they have chiefly been remarkable as for example Professor Armemin Vambery, and the late Dr. Leitner. Dr. Reich was also a great linguist, but he did not choose the field of philology in which to distinguish himself.

SOUTH AFRICAN ASIATICS.

MR. RITCH, who is the Secretary of the British India Committee, the society at home which espouses the cause of the Asiatics in South Africa, has been giving to an interviewer, on his return from South Africa, to England, his views on the situation. His view simply confirms the reassuring message which Reuter recently cabled on the subject. He says, "There appears to be an earnest desire and indeed a definite intention in South Africa to settle the Indian problem." There is no doubt that this is now the case, and we believe the fact is widely and gratefully recognised by Indians in India. While we have always supported the claims of the Indians for fair treatment in South Africa, and their right to enter as British subjects into trade competition with their fellow British subjects, we at the same time believe that there is some growing appreciation in India of the fact that there is something to be said for the South African in his objection to being forced to compete with Asiatic labour. It is annoying and disconcerting, to put it very mildly, to find a sharp and alert man of business settling down next door to one, and undercutting one's prices or lowering the wage rate, because he does not require such sustaining nutriment as does a European and can live at a comparatively insignificant cost. This has been the view of the case which has made many South Africans feel so bitterly, but now that they have abandoned that attitude, and are prepared to give their Aryan brethren fair admittance, subject to conditions on the basis of the Australian Immigration Law, we hope that Indians will endeavour to forget as rapidly as possible past injuries and grievances, and will endeavour as far as opportunity may occur to them to assist towards the consummation of all those hopes, which friends of South Africa have entertained in accompaniment to the welding of the Union. This view, we think, might especially have appealed to Mr. Ritch as a white man, and, however much truth there may have been in the complaints with which he favoured Reuter's representative, we think he would have displayed a better notion of good taste, had he suppressed them. An attitude of forgiveness upon the basis of a broad understanding of South African susceptibilities would have been more becoming, than one in which gratitude for kindness to come is almost eclipsed by resentment of the present.

THE annual conference of administrative officers of the Survey of India will take place this week in Calcutta.

A REUTER cable states that Canon Scott Holland has been appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

LALA LAJPAT RAI has so far shown no inclination to join the Congress. The Provincial Congress Committee has elected over fifty persons as delegates to the next Congress but Lajpat Rais not among them.

THE British Admiralty have called upon private builders to tender for an armoured cruiser, which will be the largest in gun power and the speediest yet designed.

WITH regard to the new Department of Education, it is stated in the Government resolution, published recently, that the scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, subject, possibly, to revision after two or three years' experience.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

"FACTA NON VERBA."

"The charge is often made against Indians that they are apt to lose themselves in words, that they will not follow upwards by deeds. We exhaust our oratory in denouncing an abuse; we are lavish in the expression of verbal gratitude to our benefactors. The feeling in both instances is perfectly genuine. But our actions do not correspond exactly to our sentiments. The feeling is much too volatile for proportionately solid results. We hasten to raise memorials to departed worthies. There is a spurt of energy at the start; but after a while, the whole affair is forgotten, until ten or twenty years after, the subject is raked up by the surviving members of the committee charged with the promotion of the memorial, and submitted for disposal before about a dozen representatives of the public who may have still a lingering interest in it. The new generation, which has arisen in the interval, is scarcely aware of the virtues and doings of the local magnate dug out of obscurity, so far as popular knowledge is concerned, for the tardy honour. The same lethargy in action, the same lack of personal sacrifice, is observable in many of our public movements. We are burning over the grievous wrongs of our countrymen in South Africa. We greeted their agents, Mr. Polak, as a hero and a martyr. We held indignation meetings all over the country, made fiery speeches and passed denunciatory resolutions. But when it came to a collection of funds to support those who had been rendered destitute and homeless by the action of the Colonial Government, all India, considering its size, could put together a paltry sum, of which nearly a fourth was subscribed by one gentleman alone. Some years ago, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution, assigning £700 annually for the expenses of the British Committee, and calling upon the several Congress centres to contribute the amount allotted to each. It was stated that Sir William Wedderburn, the President-elect of the Congress, had spent £10,000 of his own in furtherance of the object in England. If this sum has been paid by Sir William as an advance, as I believe it was, has it been returned? Years ago, Mr. A. O. Hume, who, with Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, started the idea of a Congress, bitterly complained of the backwardness of the classes interested in the movement in fulfilling their promises of help. His friendly interest in India has, I believe, survived his experience, though he has not made it manifest to the public for a long time. In public spirit we have not proceeded much beyond the verbal stage. It must be stated in our defence that we are still novices at the business. But the new conditions, which have grown up around us, will have their effect, and we shall be making a steady, if slow, progress towards a higher national life and character. Meanwhile, it is good that we should be candid in the recognition of our failings. It is the first step towards improvement. But some of us resent it as unpatriotic.

THE NATIVE MAN.

One of the strongest grievances set forth by the Bombay tramway employes in their representation to the Company was as under :—"That a native man, in whom too much power has been centralized, who has been elected to administer justice which is but cruelty, who is without sympathy towards us, and against even our humble requests from the beginning, in whom we have no confidence, who is the doer of many mischiefs in connection with our service, be removed from his present appointment, and that a European officer be submitted in his place." On this point the employes have received satisfaction, because "the native man" has been reported to have resigned the position of his own accord. I have no concern in the truth or otherwise of the charge in this particular instance. But it may be stated as a fact that if the sense of the lower orders of Indians were taken, it will be found that they prefer to serve under a European master. One of the causes for this predilection is that the Indian knows his own people too well, and therefore they cannot get round him. The other is that they think they are more likely to receive justice and fair treatment from a white man than from one of their own colour. The European, to translate their own vernacular, "will beat them on their back, but not on their belly. He will be rough and rude at times, but he is kindly and generous, after all. He is, of course, free from caste prejudice and race predelictions. If he does injustice, it is never tainted by partiality." Ascending a step or two higher in the scale, we will find the prevalence of the same ideas among clerks employed in subordinate positions. The European is believed to be more ready in his appreciation, and more generous in his reward. There is a current belief that the Topiwalas of the present day are not so kind and magnanimous as their predecessors. But despite this falling off from the high standard of old, as superiors they are still accounted better than Indians. I have stated these facts because it is part of my province to give a faithful record of the thought and feeling of my countrymen, especially the multitude, in matters of public interest. The veil lies very thick between the European and the Indian, and I consider it my business to draw it aside occasionally, in order that others may have a peep behind it. May not a similar office be performed by some one on the other side?

SACRIFICE OF THE COW.

The serious riots in Calcutta between Hindus and Musalmans have syncronized painfully with the mission of peace with which Sir William Wedderburn, who is coming amongst us this week, is charged. Commenting upon it in a previous issue, I pointed to the disturbances arising in consequence of the slaughter of kine by Mahomedans on the Bakri-Id festival as a fruitful source of disagreement between them and their neighbours. I suggested whether some other animal might not be substituted for the cow as a sacrifice. Dr. Leitner, an orientalist of repute, says that "the goat, the sheep, the camel, the ox and the buffalo are the only animals lawful for sacrifice." If the very term Bakri-Id implies the sacrifice of the goat, it would appear that the cow may be spared, without violating the injunctions of the prophet. A Hindu writer, in an article appearing in the last number of "East and West," asks the Government to prohibit the sacrifice of cows, as a matter of public policy. I do not think it will be prudent or politic for the Government to interfere in an extremely delicate question of religion, in which sentiment is fortified, in some quarters, by spite. Even if it could be proved beyond doubt that the cow is not essential for the sacrifice, its slaughter has been an established custom of centuries, which has its root in a religious sentiment. The State may not prohibit the practice, but it would fall within its province to forbid the wilfully obtrusive slaughter of the animal, so as to offend Hindu susceptibilities. It would be much better if the leaders of both communities can come to a satisfactory understanding which will do away with the necessity of state intervention. Beyond this, it would be a grave wrong on the part of the Government to proceed. If the killing of cows were prohibited, according to the recommendation of this writer, because it outrages the feeling of Hindus, Mahomedans may demand absolute prohibition of the sale of pork in the public markets, Parsis may require an embargo to be placed on smoking, which scandalizes them so much, and Brahmins may like all traffic in liquor, which to them is an abomination, to be peremptorily closed.

SACREDNESS OF THE COW.

The killing of animals is abhorrent to the Hindu. You may see the pious Jain, who carries the doctrine of the preservation of life to an absurd extreme, moving about on the Esplanade or near trees and fields with a packet of flour and sugar, in search of ants and other insects, that he may feed them from his store. In towns and villages you will occasionally come across the sacred bull, who roams about at will, and helps himself to grain and other foodstuff placed in shops, as he pleases. He is a symbol of divinity. None will molest him; everybody will hold him in reverence. But in the case of the bull, the reverence is limited to the one who, so to speak, is born in purple. As for the cow, the entire species is sacred, and to kill it is a cardinal sin. Whenever the pious Hindu passes by a cow, he touches it with his hand and salutes it. This powerful sentiment accounts for the establishment of Cow-preservation Societies in India. The Hindu extols the virtues of the cow and its inestimable value to the country as a source of wealth. The writer in "East and West" has dilated upon this part of his theme with the extravagance of an enthusiast. The killing of kine, he maintains, is in violation of every principle of political economy. It it were permitted unchecked, it may spell the ruin of the country. He naively observes that "the butcher by the sale of beef does not clear much more than the price of the cow. But the person rearing the animal realizes in a few years an income, which quadruples his original outlay." We should all be engaged in the breeding of cows, if it were to afford such an easy and expeditious means of making a fortune! The multiplication of cows would mean, not only multiplication of wealth, but also an infinite increase of spiritual merit to the happy man who is engaged in this sacred calling. If there were untold wealth in the business, even butchers will forego their profession, and as it will be far more profitable to preserve the cow than destroy it.

DION.

BOMBAY SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

Building Ground Selected.

THE following notification has been issued by the Bombay Government :—It has been decided by Government that the Science Institute for which large donations have been generously given by Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., should be built on the plot of ground known as the Secretariat plot which has hitherto been utilized as a playground for the Elphinstone College, but over which the college has no permanent rights. As at present planned the new structure will not occupy the whole ground and space may possibly be available for such games as tennis, etc., which do not require large areas. The students, however, should have a play-field suitable for all games including cricket and hockey, and the Governor in Council has decided to assign free of rent to the students of the college a plot on the Oval measuring 11,750 square yards as a play-ground on the following conditions:—(a) no permanent right over the plot will be conceded; (b) permission to use it will be given annually by the Executive Engineer, Presidency; (c) Government reserve the right to close the Oval (including the plot allotted) for the purposes of an exhibition or fair or for any other purpose of a similar nature that they consider justifies the closure; and (d) the plot allotted should be maintained at the expense of the College Gymkhana. Disturbances on account of clause (c) are not likely to be frequent and will take place only under the orders of Government.

The plot assigned for the use of the Elphinstone College adjoins the plot at the southern end now used for football and hockey which will still be available to the public for these games.

DISPENSARY FOR RUSTAMPURA

A Generous Offer.

THE following is an extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Central Department, dated the 12th December :—Sardar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal has offered to construct at his own expense a charitable dispensary at Rustampura in the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals District in memory of his deceased father. The locality is known for the prevalence of malaria, and there is no dispensary in the neighbourhood within easy reach of the people. The proposed dispensary will supply a badly felt necessity.

Sardar Bomanji Dalal has also signified his readiness to endow the dispensary with Rs. 500 per annum, and the district Local Board has offered to contribute Rs.200 per annum. The annual cost of the upkeep of the dispensary is estimated to be Rs. 1,264. Government are prepared to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 564 on the usual condition that the Hospital Fee Rules are adopted and on the understanding that the District Local Board will contribute the balance of maintenance charges over and above the Government grant and the Sardar's contribution. The Government grant will be liable to be revised or discontinued at the pleasure of Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting with thanks Sardar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal's generous offer on the conditions proposed by him, namely, that the building should be named after the Sardar's deceased father, and that it should never be used except as a dispensary. As the maintenance of dispensaries is one of the duties of a Local Board, Sardar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal's donation will be placed at the disposal of the District Local Board. The dispensary will be constructed on a site selected by the Sanitary Commissioner and according to plans to be approved by Government.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

Pottery and Earthenware Section.

THE following notification has been issued by the Bombay Government: In connection with certain proposals for the development of the pottery section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, the Governor in Council has considered the objects to be aimed at in the experiments now in progress in the pottery department of the school. Primarily an attempt should be made to demonstrate to the public that, given a complete installation of up-to-date machinery, earthenware such as plates, cups, tiles (especially the latter), which are imported into India in large quantities, can be manufactured in India of suitable quality and at a profit on a commercial basis. When once this has been proved by demonstration, and private capitalists are induced to start factories, than the school will be required (a) to supply trained men for the factories, and (b) to evolve improvements in methods.

The Principal should accordingly confine his attention for the present to experiments regarding the manufacture of articles for which there is a large wholesale demand, at present met by import, and which could be profitably manufactured in India on a commercial basis. The manufacture of ornamental vases, porcelain, etc., which seemed to have formed the main feature of the pottery as formerly managed should not be taken up for the present. That sort of work will come more appropriately at later period when several potteries have been started in India, and it is desired to indicate possible new developments. For the present the pottery department should devote itself to the profitable manufacture of articles in common use, the demand for which is at present met by import, and to the encouragement of private enterprise in this direction.

Government have now ordered the provision of additional plant and accommodation. The expenditure will be met from the grant for technical education.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

Major General Sir P. Lake will embark for India early in January next to command the Meerut Division. Lieutenant C. K. Stockwell, No. 2 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, at Rawal Pindi, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain Cowan, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Meerut, is posted to No. 7 Ammunition Column, Meerut, and Captain L. T. Rsikes is posted to the 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Arbuthnot, No. 12 Ammunition Column, Jhansi, is, on promotion to Major, posted to the 5th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Hilsea.

Lieutenant G. K. Butt, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant D. W. Payne, R. G. A., is posted to No. 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Rawal Pindi, and 2nd Lieutenant G. F. Campbell to No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Quetta.

Captain J. F. Brind, R. G. A., is appointed to No. 2 Mountain Battery, Quetta, vice Captain C. L. R. Gray ordered Home on promotion.

Major Norie, 2nd Gurkhas, will succeed Colonel Shakespear in April next as Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

HOME-RULE, THE TOPIC ON BOTH SIDES.

THE PRESS AND THE SITUATION.

"AN UNEXPLAINED SCHEME."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The constitution of the parties up-to-date is:—

Unionists	**251**
Liberals	**220**
Labour	**38**
Nationalists	**70**

The party gains are :—

Unionist	**24**
Liberal	**19**
Labour	**5**
Nationalist	**1**

Election results :—

AYRSHIRE NORTH.

A. Anderson (L)..... 7,286
Campbell (U) 6,932

Liberal majority 354

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—A. Anderson (L) 6,189; Hon. T. Cochrane (U) 5,951; J. Brown (Lab) 1,801; L. majority over U 238.

ABERDEENSHIRE EAST.

W. Cowan, (L)..... 6,152
Graighead, (U) 3,772

Liberal majority 2,380

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—W. Cowan (L) 6,600; Col. Barn (U) 3,962; L. majority 2,638.

BEDFORDSHIRE, BIGGLESWADE.

A Black, (L)..... 6,536
Glyn. (U)..... 5,808

Liberal majority 728

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—A. W. Black (L) 6,631; E. Prothero (U) 6,020; L majority, 611.

CUMBERLAND, EGREMONT.

J. Grant, (U) 4,113
Monsdale, (L) 3,763

Unionist majority 450

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J. Grant (U.) 4,060; H. Fullerton (L) 3,940; U majority 111.

CORNWALL, TRURO.

G. Morgan. (L)..... 4,573
Williams (U) 4,176

Liberal majority 397

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—G. Morgan (L) 4,873; Sir E. Durning Lawrence (U) 4,262; L. majority 611.

CARMARTHENSHIRE WEST.

Hinds. (L) 5,076
W. Cremlyn, (U)..... 2,036

Liberal majority 3,040

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J. Lloyd-Morgan (L) 5,684; Creemlyn 2,059; L. majority, 3,625.

CHESHIRE, KNUTSFORD.

A. Sykes (U) 6,127
Whitworth (L) 4,658

Unionist majority..... 1,469

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—A Sykes (U) 6,199; A King (L) 5,034; U majority, 1,118.

DENBIGESHIRE EAST.

John (L)..... 6,449
Road (U)..... 3,186

Liberal majority 3,263

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—E Hemmerde (L) 6,865; D. Rhys, (U) 3,321; L. majority 3,544.

DUMFRIES, DISTRICT.

J. Gulland. (L)..... 2,315
McCall, (U)..... 1,596

Liberal majority..... 719

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—P Molteno (L) 4,666; W Murray (U) 4,091; L majority, 575.

DEVONSHIRE, ASHBURTON.

Capt Morrison Bell, (U)..... 5,579
C. Buxton (L)..... 5,225

Unionist majority..... 354

Unionist gain.

Previous Election, 1910.—C Buxton (L) 5,669; Capt. Morrison-Bell (U) 5,421; L majority 247.

DURHAM SOUTH-EAST.

E Hayward, (L)..... 8,231
Burdon, (U)..... 7,018

Liberal majority 1,213

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—E Hayward (L) 9,298; Hon F Lambton (U) 6,860; L majority, 2,438.

DERBYSHIRE, SOUTH.

H. Raphael (L)..... 7,744
J. Marsden-Smedley (U)..... 7,373

Liberal majority..... 361

No change.

Previous Election, 1910.—H. Raphael (L) 8259; J. Marsden-Smedley (U) 7,473; L majority 786.

DURHAM NORTH-WEST.

L. Atherley Jones (L)..... 8,998
Hardicker, (U)..... 4,827

Liberal majority 4,171

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—L Atherley-Jones (L) 10,497; J Knott (U) 5,227; L majority, 5,270.

DORSET EAST.

Hon. F. Guest, (L) 6,819
Glyn, (U) 6,266

Liberal majority 553

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Capt. Hon. F. Guest (L) 6,957; Col. J. Nicholson (U) 6,531; L. majority, 426.

ESSEX, HARWICH.

H Newton, (U)..... 6,470
Hiley, (L)..... 5,008

Unionist majority 1,462

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—H. Newton (U) 6,757; A. Levy Lever (L) 5,608; U majority 1,149.

FIFE WEST.

Adamson, (Lab) 6,128
J. Hope. (L)..... 5,425

Labour majority 703

Labour gain.

Previous Election, 1910—J. Hope (L) 6,159; R. Adamson (Lab) 4,736; Gavin Ralston (U) 1,954; L majority over Lab. 1,423; L. majority over U. 4,205

GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH.

W. Brace, (Lab) 10,190
L. Morgan (U) 7,252

Labour majority..... 2,938

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—W. Brace (Lab) 11,512; L. Morgan (U) 7,411; Lab majority, 4,201.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, FOREST OF DEAN.

Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, (L)..... 5,544
Kyd, (U) 2,800

Liberal majority 2,744

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke (L) 6,141; J. Renton (U) 3,379; L majority, 2,862.

HERTS, HERTFORD.

Sir J. Rolleston, (U) 5,594
Pawle, (L) 4,226

Unionist majority..... 1,368

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir J. Rolleston (U) 6,147; E. B. Bernard (L) 4,455; U. majority, 1,692.

LINCOLNSHIRE, BRIGG.

Sir W. Gelder (L)..... 6,506
Bennett (U) 5,637

Liberal majority 869

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir W Gelder (L) 6,548; Sir Berkeley Sheffield (U) 6,311; L. majority 237.

LANARKSHIRE, GOVAN.

W. Hunter, (L)..... 8,409
G. Balfour, (U)..... 6,369

Liberal majority 2,040

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—W. Hunter, K. C. (L) 6,558; R Duncan (U) 5,128; Brownlie (Lab) 3,543; L majority over U 1,430; L majority over Lab 3,015.

LANARKSHIRE, NORTH-WEST.

W. Pringle (L) 9,315
A. Pringle (U)..... 8,486

Liberal majority 829

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—W. M. R. Pringle (L) 8,422; W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) 7,628; R. Small (Lab) 1,718; L majority over U 894; L majority over Lab 6,704.

LANARKSHIRE, PARTICK.

R. Balfour, (L) 10,535
G. Maconochie (U) 10,190

Liberal majority..... 345

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Robert Balfour (L) 10,093; A. W. Maconochie (U) 9,522; L majority, 571.

LANCASHIRE, LEIGH.

P. W. Raffan, (L) 6,790
Obersby, (U)..... 5,507

Liberal majority 1,283

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—P. W. Raffan (L) 5,325; F. Cuthbert Smith (U) 4,646; T. Greenall (Lab) 3,268; L majority over U 679; L majority over Lab 2,057.

LEICESTERSHIRE, BOSWORTH.

Sir C. M'Laren (L)..... 7,500
Garowski (U) 4,120

Liberal majority 3,380

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir Charles B. McLaren (L) 7,709; Sir Keith Fraser (U) 4,427; L majority, 3,332.

MONMOUTH SOUTH.

Col. Sir I. Herbert, (L) 8,597
L. Forestier Walker, (U) 6,656

Liberal majority..... 1,941

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir Ivor Herbert (L) 9,738; L. F. Walker (U) 6,910; L. majority, 2,828.

MONTROSE, BOROUGHS.

R. V. Harcourt (L) 3,878
Low (U) 2,155

Liberal majority 1,723

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—R. V. Harcourt (L) 3,606; J. Burgess (Lab) 1,888; W. Low (U) 1,592; L majority over Lab 1,718; L majority over U 2,014.

NORTHAMPTON SOUTH.

E Fitzroy (U)..... 4,340
Thomas (L)..... 3,827

Unionist majority..... 513

No change.

Previous Election, 1910.—F. Fitzroy (U) 4,565; F. Kellaway (L) 3,955; majority 610.

NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNESIDE.

J. Robertson (L)..... 11,693
H. Robertson (U)..... 6,857

Liberal majority..... 4,836

No change.

Previous Election, 1910.—J. Robertson (L) 13,158; A. Cochrane (U) 7,807; L majority 5,351.

NORFOLK SOUTH.

A. Soames (L)..... 4,740
Timmis (U) 3,212

Liberal majority..... 1,528

No change.

Previous Election 1910—A Soames (L) 4,781 Col Kerrison (U) 3,694; L majority, 1,087.

OXFORDSHIRE, HENLEY.

V. Fleming, (U) 5,340
Nicholson (L) 3,701

Unionist majority..... 1,639

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—V Fleming (U) 5,649; P Morrell (L) 4,046; U majority, 1,603.

PERTHSHIRE EAST.

W. Young (L) 7,658
Skelton (U)..... 2,826

Liberal majority 832

No change.

Previous Election, 1910.—W. Young (L) 3,884; Hon. A. Murray, (U) 2,703; L. majority 1,181.

SUFFOLK, STOWMARKET.

F. Goldsmith, (U) 4,995
Barclay, (L) 4,804

Unionist majority..... 191

No change.

Previous Election, 1910.—F. Goldsmith (U) 5,311; G. A. Hardy (L) 4,666; U. majority 645.

STAFFORDSHIRE, LICHFIELD.

T. Warner, (L)..... 5,058
Chetwynd, (U)..... 4,213

Liberal majority 845

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—T. Warner (L) 5,220; Dr. Coates (U) 4,353; L majority 867.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

A. Chapple (L) 9,183
R. Horne (U) 6,487

Liberal majority..... 2,696

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Dr. A. W. Chapple (L) 10,122; R. S. Horne (U) 6,417; L. majority, 3,705.

WILTSHIRE, DEVIZES.

B Peto, (U)..... 4,408
Pocock (L)..... 3,670

Unionist majority..... 738

No change.

Previous Election. 1910—B. Peto (U) 4,709; F Rogers (L) 3,752; U majority, 967.

YORKSHIRE, RIPON.

Hon. E. Wood, (U)..... 5,894
Norman Rea, (L)..... 5,020

Unionist majority 874

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Hon. E. Wood (U) 6,362; H. Lynch (L) 5,119; U. majority 1,243.

YORKS, ROTHERHAM.

Pease, (L)..... 9,385
J. Dransfield, (U) 4,511

Liberal majority 4,874

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir W Holland (L) 12,225; J Darnsfield (U) 4,667; L majority, 7,658.

YORKS, BARKSTON ASH.

G. Lane Fox, (U) 5,096
Horne, (L) 4,372

Unionist majority..... 694

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—G. R. Lane Fox (U) 5,299; F. Horne (L) 4,540; U. majority, 759

Unopposed Returns.

D. Sheehan, (Ind. Nat), has been re-elected for Mid-Cork.

Previous Election, 1910—D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N.) 2,824; William Fallon (N) 1,999; Ind. N. majority, 825.

T. Lundon, (N) has been re-elected for Limerick East.

Previous Election, 1910—T. Lundon (N) 3,077; Bennett (Ind. N.) 2,918; N. majority 159.

J. Wason (L) has been returned unopposed for Orkney and Shetland.

Previous Election, 1910.—J. Cathcart Wason (L) 4,117; T. Hemsley (U) 994; L. Majority 3,125.

M. Reddy, (N) has been elected for King's County (Birr).

Previous Election, 1910—M. Reddy (N) unopposed.

J. Hackett, (N) has been re-elected for Mid-Tipperary,

Previous Election, 1910—T. Hackett (N) unopposed.

Press Comments on the Issue.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The *Morning Post* says it is impossible to ignore the the grave situation which has arisen for Unionism as a result of the unfortunate and impracticable proposal to submit the Tariff Reform budget to a Referendum. Tariff Reformers have no quarrel with the old Constitution and should make it their starting point in the next campaign. At any rate, the Tariff Reformers must immediately insist on having a clear course in their association with the Unionist party.

The *Daily News* interprets Mr. Balfour's speech at Dartford as being a recognition of the Unionist defeat and his acquiescence in the passage of the Veto Bill.

The *Daily Telegraph* welcomes Mr. Balfour's promise of prolonged and desperate resistance to the Veto Bill in the next Parliament and of its reversal when the Unionists are in power.

Home Rule the Topic of the Speeches.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The subject of Home Rule was prominent in yesterday evening's speeches.

Lord Lansdowne, at Plymouth, Lord Milner at Newport Pagnell, and Mr. Walter Long, at Charlbury declared that the Radicals were attempting to destroy the Constitution in order to smuggle in an unexplained scheme of Home Rule without appealing to the nation.

Mr. Haldane, at Haddington, said that the Liberals had not made any bargain with Mr. Redmond; they were carrying out their own policy. A heckler asked if the Liberals would impose on Ireland a measure of Home Rule unacceptable to Mr. Redmond. Mr. Haldane replied that he was unaware what was in Mr. Redmond's mind, but it would be worse for Ireland if she rejected the offer made to her. The Liberals could not alter their terms because somebody happened to be dissatisfied. He could not conceive of any measure being passed likely to bring about a religious conflict in Ireland.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in the Isle of Wight, dwelt on the advantage of making friends with the Irish, who were a gifted race and influential in our Colonies and in the United States. He added that 1911 would settle things which had required settlement for the past fifty years.

LATER.

Polling takes place in twenty-eight constituencies to-day, including the divisions of Sir Edward Strachey and Master of Elibank and the notable contest between Lord Robert Cecil and the Hon. Neil Primrose at Wisbech. The critical constituencies are Hyde, Tavistock, Stroud, the Isle of Wight, Dartford, Eye, Nuneaton, Holderness and Kirkcudbright.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S MEETING.

Sir T. Sutherland's Views.

STRONG CONDEMNATION OF SINGAPORE BILL.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland stated that the line was becoming gradually more independent of subventions for the mail service. He thought the proposed railway to India would take some years to accomplish.

If the Siberian Railway were chosen for the next mail service it would make an enormous change to the Company, but he did not say a disadvantageous change. The Company would find not less profitable means of development in other directions.

He criticised severely the Singapore Shipping Bill, its objects and origin and compared the action of the Singapore Legislature to taxing a trades union for the purpose of paying blacklegs to come into the field and ruin their trade. If the blacklegs failed to come or soon disappeared the Singapore Government would probably hug themselves with the satisfaction that by heavily taxing shipping they would accumulate a revenue towards, for instance, the Tanjong Pagar Harbour speculation, which was doubtless a source of considerable anxiety. He was confident that no British Government would venture to submit such legislation to the House of Commons. He did not believe that this interference with the liberty of British and foreign shipowners, acting strictly in conformity with the laws, would receive the sanction of the Crown.

MR. CHIROL ON INDIAN UNREST.

Sir B. Fuller's Criticism.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller writes to the *Times* criticising Mr. Chirol's articles on Indian unrest. While admitting the loss of British prestige during the past five years, he says there is no reason why it should not be regained. India, as a whole, exhibits none of the signs, which precede a revolution and Mr. Chirol's essays accentuate too strongly the view that the unrest is due to deeply seated semi-religious antipathy to European civilisation rather than to mistakes of Government. If New India were hostile to such civilisation it would exert itself to check the study of the English language. There are no signs of such a movement.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller opposes the idea that the unrest is due to Brahmin intolerance, and says that there was nothing distinctly Brahminical about the National Congress in which discontent made its first organised utterance. The Brahmin magistrates, he declares, have been our most loyal and courageous adherents.

In conclusion he refers to the inexplicable rise in prices after the partition of Bengal as a cause of agitation.

TEA AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Increase in Consumption of the Beverage.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The well-known tea share broker, Mr. George Seton, estimates that the aggregate value of the shares and debentures of 170 tea companies have risen from £23,100,000 on January 1st to £30,300,000 on December 1st.

There is an immense increase in the consumption of tea in the British Isles, which is attributed to Old Age Pensions. It is estimated that the £500,000 to be devoted to that object on January 1st, will lead to a still further increase.

THE NEW REGENT OF PERSIA.

Leaves Paris for Teheran.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Nasr-el-Mulk has left Paris direct for Teheran.

THE BOILERMAKERS DISPUTE.

Ballot Confirms Settlement.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The ballot of the Boilermakers has resulted in an overwhelming majority in confirmation of the settlement.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

First Test Match Lost by South Africa.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Australia has won the first Test Match against South Africa by an innings and 114 runs.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

Date Changed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The date of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi has been changed in order to avoid the Moharrum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The following Foreign Office Communique is issued to-night:—

A Central Committee is being formed in connection with the arrangement for the Darbar to be held at Delhi. Sir John Hewett has been nominated as President of the Committee and will be temporarily relieved of his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh early in the spring.

BRAZILIAN NAVAL MUTINY.

Ships' Crews Imprisoned.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro states that the crews have been removed from the battleships "Minas Geraes", "Sao Paolo", "Deodore" and the scout "Bahia", and have been confined in a fortress. They will be replaced by fresh crews.

MULLAH'S ARMY OUTSIDE BERBERA.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A telegram from Aden states :—It is reported that 7,000 followers of the Mullah have camped forty-eight hours from Berbera.

PERSIAN TROOPS GO TO SHIRAZ.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A telegram from Teheran states that eight hundred Persian troops, with a maxim, have gone to Shiraz.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Oxford Beats Cambridge.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Oxford versus Cambridge Rugby Match was played off to-day, Oxford winning by a margin of five points. It was a splendid game throughout, each team alternately leading. The Cambridge halves were brilliant, but the Oxford three-quarters, especially Poulton and Green, were irresistible. The Oxford team included five Rhodes' Scholars.

The final score was Oxford 23 points, Cambridge 18 points.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Scotter, Chairman of the South Western Railway.

[The late Sir Charles Scotter, Bart., who was born in 1835, in addition to his position of Chairman of the London and South Western Railway was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps. He was also an Officer of the Legion of Honour, France, and a Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. He leaves one son, Sir Frederick Charles Scotter as the heir to the baronetcy. The late Sir Charles Scotter was created a Knight in 1895 and a Baronet in 1897.]

THE VICEROY'S FIRST LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

H. E. Lord Hardinge held his first levee to-night when it was largely attended by over a thousand gentlemen.

CURIOUS DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 14.

A curious case of defamation was recently pending before the Deputy Magistrate of Mainpuri. A Musulman correspondent wrote to the "Al-Hidyat" of Delhi that Pandit Beharilal of Mainpuri, was converted into Islam on 6th June last. Thereupon, a gentleman connected with the "Brahman Samachar" of Meerut, who bore that name, sued the correspondent for defamation. The defence first tried to show that a different person was meant, but later on apologised, the apology being accepted.

CHARGE AGAINST BARISAL POLICE.

Causing Death of Undertrial Prisoner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

To-day Mr. Nicol, Sessions Judge of Barisal, took up a case in which Sub-Inspector Jadab Banerjee and a constable, attached to the Jhalakati Police Station, were committed on a charge of causing the death of an undertrial prisoner. The case is proceeding.

SOLDIER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 14.

On Friday next, a District Court Martial will be held to try Quartermaster Sergeant Patrick Michael Waid of the Supply and Transport Corps on the following charge :—It is alleged that when concerned in the care of public goods he fraudulently misapplied the same. Also that on about the 8th January, 1910, being in charge of the rum and tea stores he fraudulently misapplied to his own use 1,500 lbs of rock salt valued at Rs. 135.

THE BAKR-ID RIOTS.

Eighteen Kabulis Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

Eighteen Kabulis were arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning on charges of unlawful assembly with the object of assaulting the Police. They threw stones at the policemen during the recent riot at Barabazar and resisted them in the execution of their duty at 71, Grew Street. They were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000 each and the case was adjourned to 22nd instant.

Some sixteen Hindus were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day charged with having been concerned in the recent riots and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each.

The Riots at Syriam.

RANGOON, DEC. 14.

Beyond sending of 50 sepoys to Syriam last evening and the presence at the scene of the riot of Mr. Liverson, the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Skinner, the District Superintendent, all day to-day, no further details of the affair have come to hand.

LATER.

Information was received late yesterday afternoon that large numbers of Mahomedans and Hindus had gathered in the paddy fields and were preparing to attack each other.

The Superintendent of Police left at once for the scene in the launch and learned that there had been a pitched battle in which both sides had suffered from broken heads and other injuries. Six pickets were employed from the Kamakaig Dockyard and three of each section were appointed to patrol the village and the places under trouble.

This morning signs of another conflict became apparent. The Superintendent of Police was again on the scene and with prompt measures he prevented another fight. No further trouble was reported till late this afternoon.

Celebration at Madras.

MADRAS, DEC. 14.

Yesterday morning the big mosque at Triplicane presented a most picturesque view on the occasion of the celebration of the Bakri-Id festival, and devotees poured in in great numbers. Precisely at 11 a.m., the Prince of Arcot drove up in his four-in-hand, with his retinue, to take part in the ceremony. Immediately after the ceremony the devotees retired to the residence of Hajee Mahomed Abdul Badsha Sahib, Turkish Consul. Twenty-one guns were fired, in his compound, by the Prince of Arcot's Battery.

PERSIAN ROAD MAKING.

Government and Britain's Wishes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 14.

A Shiraz correspondent writes that Solat is now coming forward with a zealous determination to put the roads in order, and the old Bushire road, which has been for so long a time utterly neglected and lately disused, is to be reopened under Solat's control Solat has sent a telegraphic circular to the Mercantile Community of Shiraz that Kazeroon and Bushire Road will be shortly opened. Solat will have 400 Sowars under his direction. He has also sent a thousand men to intercept Boir Ahmedis who recently looted a Caravan, and, if Solat is given a free hand, the restoration of order in Fars is possible. Otherwise British interference and control will become inevitable.

From the above it would seem that the Persian Government is really in earnest to meet the British wishes as to the restoration of order and the reference to the 400 Government Sowars is specially interesting in view of Reuter's statement to-day that 800 troops have left Teheran for Shiraz.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

Steamers to Call at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 14.

Messrs. Best and Co., Madras Agents for the Peninsula and Oriental Co., have received a cabled advice from the General Managers of the P. and O. Co., that s. s. "Caledonia" will be despatched from London on October 12, next year with passengers for Madras, and that the company has once more resumed direct sailings to and from this port.

Messrs. Best and Co. have not yet received the advice, which they hope to, that the outwardbound P. and O. boats for Calcutta will in future call regularly at Madras during the busy passenger season.

RECHABITE DEPUTATION TO VISIT INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 14.

A deputation from England of the high officers of the Independent Order of Rechabites (Good Templars) consisting of Messrs. Philips, and Churchill will arrive at Bombay on the 14th January, and under the direction of Mr. Dye, Secretary of the Order in India, will hold public meetings and religious services in the Principal stations in India. The deputation will hold meetings at Bombay on January 14, at Lahore, Town Hall, on January 20, at Lucknow on the 24th, at Calcutta Y. M. C. A. on the 27th, and at Madras on 30th and 31st. Among those who have consented to preside at various functions are the Lord Bishop of Lahore, Major General Pilcher and Mr. J. Gourlay. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Sir James Wilcocks are also expected to preside.

MARGHERITA COLLIERY DISASTER.

Explosion of Gases the Cause.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 14.

It is stated that the recent serious accident at Margherita Colliery was due to serious explosions. These are said to have been caused by gases which had apparently accumulated in certain parts of the mine, where a fire occurred some years ago.

LATEST reports from the Frontier point to everything being quiet, and there is, just now, no possibility of any disturbance.

A FRIENDLY gathering took place in Calcutta at the office of Director General of Post Office on Wednesday night when Mr. Stewart Wilson presented a canad to Rai Barada Kanta Mitra Bahadur, a respected member of the Post Office staff.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN BOMBAY.

Reception by H. E. the Governor.

THE ceremony at the reception of the Crown Prince, of Germany, who arrived in Bombay from Colombo on Wednesday on the German cruiser "Gneisenau" was principally notable for a brilliant display of uniforms. The cruiser dropped anchor well out in the stream, opposite the Saluting Battery, at eight o'clock and the arrival of His Imperial and Royal Highness was announced by a salute from her guns.

From seven o'clock onwards people began to collect on the Bandar near the shamianas, which was originally erected for the reception of Lord Hardinge and had been allowed to remain for the departure of Lord Minto and the arrival of Prince Frederick William of Germany. In the shamiana itself there were a large number of officials Civil and Military, a large number of German residents, who sat together in a special enclosure, two or three Native Princes and a more than ordinarily large assembly of ladies.

H. E. the Governor, who made the journey to the Bandar in a motor-car, arrived at the shamiana at twenty minutes past eight and was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. C. C. Watson, his Military Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, and Capt E. Drummond and Capt. C. T. Davis, Aides-de-Camp. His Excellency at once walked to the Bandar steps, and, accompanied by his staff, entered the Royal Indian Marine Launch and put off to the "Gneisenau" to pay a visit of welcome to His Imperial Highness. In the absence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of H. M. East Indian Squadron, His Excellency was represented by the Senior Naval officer and Captain Lumsden, R. N. Director, of the Royal Indian Marine. The Governor, who on nearing the warship, was greeted by a salute from her guns, paid only a brief visit to His Imperial Highness, and very shortly returned to the Bandar, where surrounded by the members of his Council and other principal officials, he awaited the landing of Prince Frederick William.

His Imperial Highness wore a white uniform, faced with scarlet and gold and brilliantly decorated with several orders. His Highness gravely greeted the leading officials and Native Princes who were then presented to him, and subsequently acknowledged cordially the loyal wishes of his father's subjects, so many of whom were present to receive him. His Imperial Highness next inspected the Guard-of-Honour of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and then, accompanied by the Governor, walked to His Excellency's state carriage and drove away under escort of the Bombay Light Horse, the Governor's Bodyguard and a troop of the Bombay City Mounted Police.

HEARTY RECEPTION BY THE PUBLIC.

His Imperial Highness drove direct from the Apollo Bandar to Government House, Malabar Hill. The occupants of the first carriage were besides his Imperial Highness, H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay; Adjutant Major Von Solms; and an A. D. C. to His Excellency. In the second carriage were Sir Harold Stuart, Chief of the British Staff attached to his Imperial Highness' suite; His Excellency General Graf zu Dohna; Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor; and Oberstabsarzt, Dr. Widenmann. In the third carriage were seated Herr Von Treuler; Colonel A. R. Dick; Graf Finck von Finckenstein; and Mr. A. R. Jelf. The fourth carriage was occupied by Lieutenant Von Zobeltitz; Major R. A. Steel; and Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. In front of his Imperial Highness's carriage rode an advance party of the Bombay City Mounted Police under Mr. Downe, then the Bombay Light Horse under Major the Honble R. E. S. Proctor; while H. E. the Governor's Body Guard followed and a troop of Mounted Police brought up the rear. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. F. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, rode on either side of his Imperial Highness's carriage. His Imperial Highness proceeded along Rampart Row as far as the General Post Office and thence by Church Gate Street and Queen's Road to Government House, Malabar Point. A large number of people had collected along the route, to get a view of the distinguished visitor, who was kept busy bowing his acknowledgements of the hearty cheering into which the people broke when the Imperial carriage came into view. Watson's Annexe, the Bombay Club, and other buildings were decorated with flags and bunting. The largest crowds were seen along Rampart Row near the Wellington and Flora Fountains, as well as on the footpaths near the General Post Office and Church Gate Street Station. A fairly large number of people were also seen collected near Marine Lines and Church Gate Stations. The line of spectators terminated at Chowpatti, whence to Government House there were seen only a few people. His Imperial Highness, who seemed highly pleased with the hearty reception accorded him by the public of Bombay, reached Government House at quarter past ten o'clock and was there received by her Excellency Lady Clarke. At Government House, a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry with Band and Colours was drawn up, whom his Imperial Highness inspected. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, also inspected his Excellency's Body Guard and shook hands with the Commandant and Native Officers.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Excellent order was maintained all along the route for which the Bombay Police, under Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner, deserve to be congratulated. Superintendent O'Keefe with Inspector Gaidar and others kept back the crowds at the Apollo Bunder, while Superintendent Priestley and Inspector Spiers maintained excellent order along Queen's Road and Superintendent Williamson from Chowpatti to Malabar Point. The whole route was lined by sepoys.

VISIT TO PARSI TOWERS OF SILENCE.

His Imperial Highness being slightly indisposed, his entertainment at the German Consul's bungalow was postponed.

However in the afternoon at about 5 p.m. his Imperial Highness, who was accompanied by their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke and attended by his (the Prince's) and their Excellencies' staffs, paid a visit to the Parsi Towers of Silence. The Crown Prince was received by Shamsul-Ulma Ervad J. J. Modi, Secretary to the Parsi Panchayat, who conducted His Imperial Highness and their Excellencies to a place near the 'Sagdi' building, from where His Imperial Highness had an excellent view of the city. The Crown Prince spent some time viewing the imposing panorama of the city, which seemed to impress him greatly. His Imperial Highness was then shown round the gardens, in the midst of which sitting accommodation had been provided for the distinguished visitor, who inspected there a miniature model of the Towers of Silence and Mr. Modi explained to him their construction. As his Imperial Highness was being shown round the hill top, a Parsi funeral cortege came in view and His Imperial Highness and the suite stepped aside for it to pass. His Imperial Highness expressed himself to Mr. Modi as having been greatly interested by what he had seen there. Before leaving the Towers the Prince was garlanded by Mr. Modi. The road by which his Imperial Highness motored to the Towers was kept clear by the police under the supervision of Superintendent Williams, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, were also present.

DRIVE IN THE TOWN.

After visiting the Towers of Silence His Imperial Highness motored to Mahim Woods, and returned. The German Crown Prince was accompanied by Mr. E. M. Edwardes I. C. S. Commissioner of Police, and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police. C. I. D., and returned to Government House where he dined with a small party.

The German colony in Bombay will present an address to-night to his Imperial Highness.

This morning at 9 o'clock His Imperial Highness visits the Elephanta Caves.

GUESTS AT THE BANDAR.

The following is the list of guests invited to the Bandar :—

The Hon Sir Basil Scott, Kt, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Right Reverend James Palmer (with chaplain) Bishop of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr Richard Amphlett Lamb, CSI CIE; the Hon Mr Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal

B A, L L B; the Hon Mr William Thomas Morison, C S I.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr Justice S L Batcnelor, B A (Oxon) I C S; the Hon Mr Justice Dinshah D Davar, Barrister-at-Law; the Hon Mr Justice F C O Beaman, I C S; the Hon Mr Justice J J Heaton, I C S; the Hon Mr Justice L J Robertson, Bar-at-Law; the Hon Mr Justice Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr G Carmichael, I C S, Chief Secretary to Government; Major General E A H Alderson, C B, Commanding 6th (Poona) Division (with personal staff); Major-General J C Swan, CB, Commanding Bombay Brigade (with personal staff); the Hon Surgeon General H W Stevenson, I M S, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; the Hon Mr H O Quin, I C S, Commissioner, Northern Division; the Hon Mr G S Curtis, I C S, Commissioner, Central Division; the Hon Mr M C Gibb, L L B. (Cantab) Commissioner, Southern Division, Belgaum; Mr W W Drew, I C S, Commissioner of Customs.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr G K Gokhale, C I E; the Hon Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersay, Kt; the Hon Mir Allah Bakush Khan Talpur; the Hon Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law; the Hon Mr R G Monteath; the Hon Sir Sassoon David, Kt.

The Hon Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law; the Hon Sardar Lakhamgauda Basavprabhu, Sar Desai of Vantmuri; the Hon Mr Ghulam Muhammad Khan Valad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Bar-at-Law; the Hon Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Counilal of Broach; the Hon Sardar Purshottamdas Vithardas Desai; the Hon Mr Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim; the Hon Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; the Hon Mr Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud; the Hon Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji; the Hon Mr N S Gliszebrook; the Hon Mr W L Graham; the Hon Mr Herbert Rufus Greaves; the Hon Sardar Maharsingbji Ishwarsinbji, Thakor of Amod; the Hon Lt-Col J Jackson, M B, I M S; the Hon Sardar Sambhusinh Amarsinh Jadhavrav, Raja of Malegaon; the Hon Mr M R Jardine, B A, Bar-at-Law, Advocate General, Bombay; the Hon Mr Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta; the Hon Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi; the Hon Sir Pherozshah M Mehta, K C I E, M A, Bar-at-Law; the Hon Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshvantrav Trimbak Mirikar; the Hon Sardar Davar Kaikhosru Edalji Modi of Surat; the Hon Sardar Coopooswamy Vizisrungum Moodliar; the Hon Mr Hugh Murray; the Hon Dr. Framji Bnikaji Nariman, L M, F R M S, (London); the Hon Mr Vishnu Raghunath Nathu, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr Gokuldas Kandas Parekh, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr Abdul Husain Adamji Pirbhai; the Mr F G Pratt, I C S; the Hon Mr H E E Proctor; the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C I E; the Hon Mr Mammobandas Ramji; the Hon Rao Bahadur Shirinivas Konher Rodda; the Hon Mr Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, B A, L L B; the Hon Khan Bahadur Alanando Yusuf Shah; the Hon Mr W H Sharp, M A; the Hon Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestanji Vakil, C I E; the Hon Mr Harchandrai Vishindas, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr H T Robson.

Captain W Lumsden, R N, Director of the Royal Indian Marine; the Very Revd H Jurgens, Roman Catholic Archbishop; the Venerable Ch M Batham, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay; A Kincaid, Esq, I C S, Secretary to Government, Political and Judicial Dept; L Robertson, Esq, I C S, Secretary to Government, General, Marine, Educational and Ecclesiastical Depts; the Hon Mr W L S L Cameron, C S I, Secretary to Government, P W Department; Mr Arthur Hill, C I E, F C H, M I C E, Joint Secretary to Government P W Department; Mr C Crump, I C S, Secretary to Government, Legal Department.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS (Civil)

Mr W H Michael, I C S, Accountant General, Bombay; Mr A Doran, C I E, Postmaster General, Bombay; Major A L C McCormick, R E, Mint Master, Bombay; Lt Col Alexander Milne, I M S, Assay Master, Bombay; Mr Ali Akbar, Superintending Engineer, P W Department, Bombay; Mr George Winter, Consulting Architect to Government P W Department; Mr A L M Wood, I C S, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay; Mr M M S Gubbay, I C S, Collector of Customs, Bombay; Mr J Sanders Slater, Administrator General, Bombay; The Revd John Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland; Mr A H S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Mr N W Kemp, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; Mr E L Sale, I C S, Collector of Bombay; Dr Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L M and S, President, Municipal Corporation; Mr P R Cadell I C S, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

OFFICERS COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Captain James D Dick, Commanding H M S "Hyacinth"; Commander Victor G Gurner, Commanding H M S "Palamed"; Commander William F Benwell, Commanding H M S "Alert"; Lieut Commander the Hon'ble Richard O B Bridgeman, Commanding H M S "Redbreast."

OFFICERS COMMANDING R. I. M. S. SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Captain A W McArthur, Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine; Commander B H Jones, Staff Officer R I M Dockyard; Commander F Dobson, Commanding R I M S "Dufferin"; Commander A R G Willock, Commanding R I M S "Lawrence".

MILITARY OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS.

Colonel J R B Davidson, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, Bombay; Lt-Col R Vaughan, Commanding 2nd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Colaba, Bombay; Major H P Lane, Commanding, 96th Berar Infantry, Marine Lines, Bombay; Lt-Col W C Walton, Commanding 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Santa Cruz, near Bombay; S M Edwardes, Esquire, I C S, Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Haji Sulaiman Haji Wahed, Sheriff of Bombay.

OFFICERS COMMANDING VOLR. CORPS.

Major H E E Procter, A D C Commandant, Bombay Ligh Horse; Lt-Col A K Leslie, V D, Commandant, Bombay Volr Artillery, Bombay; Lt-Col R W L Dunlop, V D, Commandant, Bombay Volr Rifles Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

Col F T Rickards, Commandant, G I P Railway Volr Rifle Corps; Lt-Col Samuel John Sarjant, V D, Commanding, 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volr Rifle Corps.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER.

Lt-Col A D C Shelley, R E Commandant, B B & C I Railway Volr Rifles; Lt-Col R E P Pigott, V D, Commanding, 1st Battalion, B B & C I Railway Volr Rifles.

CONSULS.

Viscomte de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal in British India; Mr Selby S Coleman, America; Count Egon von Thurn und Valsassina, Austro-Hungarian Empire; M Maurice Cuvelier, M Emile Blancke (in charge of the duties of Honorary Consul, Belgium); Lieutenant R H Ottley Sewell, Chili; Mr F E Hardcastle, Cuba and Norway; Mr G R Johnston, Denmark; M Harold Martin, France; Herr F Heyer, Germany; Cavaliere Dr Giovanni Gorio, Italy; Mr Kazuo Twasaki, Japan; Dr Edward F Underwood, Liberia; Mr J G Bendien, Netherlands; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Persia; Mr C H B Forbes, Siam; Don Jose Means, Spain; Mr Lucas Volkart, Sweden; Mr John Zuberbuhler, Brazil; S Mahmoud Bey, Turkish Vice-Consul, Bombay.

THE GERMAN COLONY AT BOMBAY.

Messrs. W Eckardt, C Van Hofgaarden, M Sparig, W Menke, C Besserich, A Bergmann, W Denso, W Grimm, H Heberlein, K Amos, G Kuhweide, P Mansouri, H Ruggeberg, Dr M Amann, Messrs. R Tiedmann, K Michaelis, O Rotting, C W Kuhns, W Kracht, F A Meyer, J Kohler, E D Boyazie, W Nolle, M Hallauer, D H Glade, J Liebel, W Jeselsohn, W Hamann, P Kellermann, Hoffmeister, J C Ruffs, Otto Meyer, H Blascheck, H Schmidt, H Tessmann, L Seyboth, M Rommel, Metzker, C Schultz, A Moritz, R Spier, R Exner, W Lengacher, C Jaeger, E Lacoorn, F Racek, K M Keil, Walls, G Gotthold, W Winter, F Schleicher, G A Schlechtendahl, C Mensendieck, C Bayer, F Zoller, Konermann, Graf, H Friedrichsen, Vernon, E Schumacher, F Schilling, R H Fest, M J Hoohstein, F W Reuse, Muller, Wengle, F Singer, and B Weiss, Rev B H Bose, Rev P J Weingartner, Rev P G Waldenau, Rev Fe Zell, Rev P Sierp, and Rev D Degen, Messrs A Breul, M L Scaller, Van Rijkem, and Dr A Meyr.

The French Premier, M. Briand, while taking part on the 20th November, in the unveiling ceremony of a monument in the Tuileries Gardens, Paris, to Jules Ferry, was attacked by a carpenter, who struck him two blows in the face. M. Briand remained perfectly cool, and asked the bystanders to let the man go. M. Briand has received many congratulations on his demeanour in face of what seemed at first a dangerous attack.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER AT VELLORE.

Accused said to have Confessed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

A Mahomedan woman, of Ramnyakan, near Vellore Town, is charged by the police with having murdered her step-daughter of 10 years old.

The woman is the second wife of a Mahomedan, who is employed in the Kolar Gold Mines, and the murdered child was his daughter by the first wife. The woman was carrying on an intrigue with another Mahomedan for some time during the absence of her husband at Kolar. The girl reported the circumstance to her father, and the husband left Vellore, prior to the alleged murder, having decided to resign his appointment. Early one morning the woman woke the sleeping girl and took her to a neighbouring well and threw her into it. A man in the neighbourhood caught the woman red-handed and raised the alarm. The woman is alleged to have made confessional statements before the police, and the case is proceeding in the Sub-Magistrate's Court, at Vellore town.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

An European named Clifford Harper with a long string of aliases who was released from jail on November 4th after serving terms of imprisonment for swindling and who is alleged to be a noted cheat was arrested to-day on a charge of cheating the B. I. S. N. Company. He appears to have stowed away while the s. s. "Dilwara" lay in the Hoogli river, then appeared as a saloon passenger refusing to pay the passage from Calcutta to Rangoon. Accused is reported to have swindled various people in Rangoon since his arrival.

ACCIDENT AT HEBBAL BUTTS.

A Farmer Hit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 14.

While the Cameron Highlanders, the B. R. Volunteers and the 81st Pioneers were practising on the ranges at Hebbal a bullet which recochetted over the butts struck Suleman, a Mahomedan aged 35, who was working in the ragi fields below the butts. The bullet, after passing through the right nostril, the tongue and the left lower jaw, lodged at the nape of his neck. He was conveyed to the Military Hospital at the Butts where he was temporarily treated and then removed to the Victoria Hospital where the bullet was extracted. He is in a precarious state and the City Magistrate recorded his dying declaration to-day.

"RAJMUNDRY ASTROLOGER."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Dec. 13.

With reference to the charges against the Rajhmundry astrologer, reported sometime ago, the Police have arrested a late Clerk of the Ootacamund Municipality, who is alleged to have acted as a go-between to the astrologer and the Mnnicipal Typist, and to have certain drafts typed at the Municipal Office. The typing at this office is easily distinguishable from that of other typewriters. It appears that the astrologer was at Ootacamund at the time, and the whole story will be made public when the hearing comes on.

BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

The following is the summary of the third forecast of the Burma rice crop prospects for 1910-11. The area under rice cultivation in 15 principal rice-producing districts is reported as 7,536,682 acres, an increase of 70,103 acres over last year's actuals. It is estimated that two millions six hundred thousand tons of cargo of rice, equivalent to nearly 45 millions cwts. of cleaned rice, will be available for export.

MEETING OF THE MAHRATTAS.

Disapproval of a Memorial.

A general meeting of the Mahratta Community in Bombay was held on Sunday last, the 11th instant, at Hira Bang under the presidentship of Shrimant Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke to express the disapproval of the Mahratta Community of certain statements in the Memorial adopted at a meeting under the auspices of the Mahratta Aikechhu Sabha on 27th ultimo and sent to Government purporting to have been made by all the backward communities including the Mahrattas, who, it is alleged, really did not join in the Memorial. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting: (1) This meeting expresses the dissent of the Mahratta Community in Bombay and the Mofussil from the prayer for higher education made in the Memorial adopted at a meeting under the auspices of the Mahratta Aikechhu Sabha held on 27th November last and purporting to have been made by the Mahrattas also along with other backward classes; (2) this meeting is not of opinion that Government should add to the four scholarships which they have kindly reserved for the Mahrattas specially in compliance with the prayer made by the Mahratta Educational Conference and the whole number of such scholarships should be kept open to students of all the backward classes as prayed for in the Memorial; on the other hand, this meeting will be glad if Government were to be pleased enough to found scholarships to other backward classes keeping intact the four scholarships that have already been reserved for the Mahratta Community, (3) the Mahratta Community dissent from and disapprove of the statement made in the Memorial that the policy of Government in reserving four scholarships, specially for the Mahrattas, is not consistent with its usual policy of impartiality and liberality; on the contrary this meeting is fully thankful to Government for these scholarships, (4) that the resolutions adopted at this meeting should be forwarded under the signature of the President to the Bombay Government and the Reception Committee of the Mahratta Educational Conference, (5) that the despatch of these Resolutions to Government and the Mahratta Educational Conference be deferred for five days and a Committee of 16 persons be appointed in accordance with the request of the Secretary of the Mahratta Aikechhu Sabha to negotiate with the Sabha and if the Sabha and the Committee do not come to an understanding with in the period the Resolutions be despatched to the proper authorities.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

It is likely that the hope expressed at the King Edward Memorial Meeting at Belvedere, Calcutta, that the equestrian statue of the late King-Emperor might be ready for unveiling when King George visited Calcutta, will be fulfilled. A telegraphic account of the meeting appeared in the London papers on the following day and a sculptor immediately wired out to the Committee, that he was ready to undertake the Commission. Sir George Sutherland, who is going home, will probably be entrusted with power to arrange the contract for the statue.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The German General Elections.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

There are two principles of regulating the mechanism of voting at the time of general Parliamentary elections. In the United Kingdom the nomination of candidates precedes the dates of the polls by a couple of weeks, over which the highest excitement of the struggle is distributed. It would be bad economy, if the agitation set in with full vigour too soon. In Germany, however, one day is fixed for fighting out the whole campagne throughout the Empire. The parties, therefore commence their agitation, even in the case of a dissolution of Parliament, long before the date of reckoning. When a Diet is approaching its natural end, five years after its first convocation, the nation is already in the midst of the electioneering battle.

This time the preparations are being made at an unusually early hour. In all probability the next elections will take place in October 1911. But already now the contending parties are chosing their candidates for the various districts and public meetings are arranged for the purpose of gaining the constituencies over for the rising men.

But the issue of the elections in Germany depends chiefly on the combinations of the various parties for the primary and more especially for the final polling. For the principle of the majority representing the will of the whole is in Germany subject to the modification that more than one-half of all votes must be combined on one candidate ere he is duly returned. As there are more than two parties, each tries its luck in the first place with a candidate of its own, even where the chances are not promising at all. The consequence is, that in most districts no clear majority is counted for any candidate and that it comes to a final heat of the two candidates backed by the highest number of votes. Now for this second voting the Government wishes to combine all other parties against the Socialistic candidates, and in districts where the combination of all other parties on one candidate would secure a majority against the Socialists, it arises unanimity already in the selection of candidates. Unfortunately the split between the anti-socialistic parties seems to be incurable. At present the National-Liberals of the Grand Duchy of Baden have already declared against any co-operation with the Conservatives and Centrists against Socialism. For them the "bete noirs" to be fought at any risk is the Ultramontane party. When the Conservatives will not leave the North-West of Prussia to the National-Liberals who predominated there ever since the foundation of the Empire, and the National-Liberals, in turn, hope to gain some seats in the East of Prussia from their Conservatives rivals. Even in the Kingdom of Saxony where a split of Conservatives and Liberals means a sure victory of the Socialists, the formerly combined parties will not go to battle as allies. It is only in Sleswig-Holstein, in Westphalia and the Grand-Duchy of Oesen that the Conservatives and National-Liberals have come to an agreement.

A better chance seems to exist for combinations of National-Liberals and Radicals. They have decided that in those districts where their combined adherents are likely to carry the elections, only one candidate is to be recommended for both wings of Liberalism. This insight is due to the fact that the bye-elections have proved the danger of loosing most seats of the Radicals to the Socialistic candidates.

As the Conservatives are supposed to find no favour with the Liberal electors, because they have deserted the coalition of 1907, it is quite explainable that they try a combination with their new allies, the Centrists. They risk, however, that in the purely Protestant parts religious prejudices will estrange them many voters. But the intermixture of Roman Catholics and Protestants in some parts of Germany is such, that the losses will be compensated for. At the present phase of the struggle it is even hoped that in the industrial districts of Westphalia all others, i. e. Conservatives, Centrists and Liberals will finally stand together against the flood of Socialism.

On the whole the next parliamentary elections in Germany will show three groups of parties: firstly the Conservative-Centrist coalition that prevails in the present Diet, secondly the United Liberals who are angry with the Conservatives and Centrists alike and the Socialists who are so much favoured by the system of universal suffrage introduced by Prince Bismark forty-four years ago.

It goes without saying that the incurable split of their opponents greatly improves the situation for the Socialists. They are sure to make good their losses of 1907. But the bold hopes of the Socialistic leaders that they will command the largest party in the new diet are not likely to be realized. The more time is left to the electors for reflections, and the oftener the counteidness of the Socialists finds expression in strikes and riots as we have seen them recently, a counter-movement is likely to set in and to spoil the calculations of the present moment.

THE NEW TURKISH LOAN.

The agreement concluded at Constantinople on November 8th about the new loan is likely to become a landmark in the financial history of our own times; though the amount concerned is by no means extraordinary. It is certainly a significent symptom that on this occasion such a mighty international syndicate has been formed as never before for the emission of a foreign loan of only second rate importance. Under the guidance of the Deutche Bank nearly all important banking institutions of Germany and Austria-Hungry and a leading bank of Switzerland have combined for helping the Turkish Government out of an embrassing situation into which it saw itself plunged when for political reasons the protracted negotiations in Paris and London ended in a failure.

The situation had grown all the worse, because in the last few months the London money market underwent an extraordinary change, characterized by a Bank discount rate of five per cent and by a fall of the quotations for English Consols unprecedented for a very long time. The difficulties became more accentuated as, by the long delay the whole affair fell into a season generally most unfavourable for new emissions of Government bonds and this time also affected by the forthcoming Parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom. In the last moment the French Press tried to throw an obstacle into the way by announcing the hint given to the French Banks by the Republican Government to withdraw their deposits from Germany and Austria-Hungary. All the more did it seem desirable to form a most comprehensive combine of Central European banks and thereby to mitigate the effect on the stock exchanges. It was a matter of fact of importance to prove that the predominance of French capital in times of stringency in the money market is after all not as paramount as some people in Paris seemed to believe.

The whole amount of the loan has been extented to eleven million pounds. Of this the Syndicate subscribes at once to seven millions, while the remaining four millions, that are still to be granted by the Turkish Chamber, it has the option of signing. When the public will be approached to subscribe, depends on the discretion of the Syndicate, provided that it must be done before March 14th, 1912. The requirements of the Turkish Government are secured by the immediate issue of Treasury bonds of the amount of six million pounds, redeemable out of the proceeds of the loan. Under the unfavourable circumstances of the money market these bonds are taken by the Syndicate at 5 1-2 per cent. interest for six months, but may at the option of the Turkish Government be prolonged for another six months at five per cents. As a security for the payment of interest and for the proposed amortisation within forty-one years the Customs Revenue of the Vilajet of Constantinople is pledged to an amount of 5,50,000 pound annually. Every first day of a month an appropriate sum is to be delivered to the Constantinople branch of the Deutsche Bank.

These stipulations show that the Syndicate carefully prevented the danger of disturbing the present already stringent situation of the international money market by the immediate emission of the new loan. Even the Treasury bonds will remain locked up in the safes of the Banks, so that the credit of Turkey is not in the least affected at the moment. It has been gratefully acknowledged at Constantinople that the new Syndicate has done everything in its power to serve the convenience of the Turkish Government at fair terms without taking advantage of the awkward situation produced by the peculiar circumstances of the moment. The Syndicate has guaranteed that the new scrip will be quoted at the more important German Stock Exchanges.

In order to appreciate the result, we ought to remember that it is already the second time that the French "haute finance" failed in its attempts at proving its predominance. It is only a few months ago that the Hungarian Government was singled out for a similar test. It was then a German-Austrian combine that helped out of the perplexity. Certainly by this repeated experience a lesson has been taught to the French financiers. For foreign Governments requiring money it is a great advantage that besides the London and Paris markets there are other centres where loans may be floated with assured success. This competition needs not disturb the existing friendly relations of the leading French banks with those of Central Europe. Despite the threats of the French Press the Berlin Cheque rate on Paris remained immovable at 81.05. That is even a remarkably low rate, if we consider the inducements held out by the unusually high bank discount rate in London and the general conditions of the present moment.

THE NOBEL PRIZES OF 1910.

The distribution of the international prizes for exceptional merits by the trustees of the Nobel Fund has met with pretty general this year. No better choice could have been thought of for the price of literature than the venerable German poet Paul Heyse. He is one of the most many-sided authors alive. His fame is based in the first instance on his novels that give an elaborate picture of modern life in a large variety of aspects. But is dramatic poems dealing chiefly with historical problems, especially his "Alcibiades" and "Kalberg" must also be reckoned among the best productions of German play wrights. A great merit of Heyse's are his numerous translations or rather free reproductions of foreign masterpieces. The five volumes of Italian lyric poems are imperishable models of the hermeneutic art. By his elegant style, his good taste, his soundness of judgment and breadth of view he is equal to any poet of our own times. Medicine is represented among the bearers of this year's prices by Professor Albrecht Kessel of Heidelberg whose speciality is physiology in its connection with Chemistry. The price for Chemistry also fell to a German professor, Dr. Otto Wallach of Goettingen, whose great discoveries in the field of Phytochemistry have given birth to the industry of aetheric oils and synthetic camphor and promise to enable us to produce a marketable substitute of cacutchouc. For physics the Dutch professor van der Waals was the most deserving recipient of the price. He is an authority on Thermodynamicr, Especially his researches about the interdependent relations of the pressure, temperature and volume of gases have made him famous. It was he who found as long ago as 1879 the formula of the equation of these attributes. More recently he worked out the theory of the so-called critical temperatures, i. e., the point of transition from the liquid state into the vaporeous condition of all substances.

L. ASCH.

IRELAND'S HOPE.

Stirring Manifesto Against the Veto.

The following is the text of the manifesto recently issued by the United Irish League condemning the veto of the House of Lords in unmeasured terms.

"Fellow-Countrymen," it begins, "in the struggle on which you are now entering the facts are palpable, the issues clear, the result certain. This General Election turns on the House of Lords; whether that body shall be able in the future, as it has in the past, to obstruct or to override the will of the people. Every race in these islands has the right to resent the class, the sectarian, and the political prejudice of the House of Lords, and the insolent and intolerable claim of six hundred aristocrats to have, in a democratic age, a greater voice in the government of a nation than its forty millions of people. There is no race, however which has so heavy an account to lay at the door of that sinister Assembly as the Irish people." The manifesto proceeds:

Landlordism and the House of Lords are synonymous terms. On its benches practically landlordism and landlordism alone, sits and holds sway. Landlord interest, landlord monopoly, landlord arrogance dominate its councils. And while this is true of Great Britain, it is still truer of Ireland. Now and then a stray Peer with democratic principles finds his way to the House of Lords, but under the system treated by the accursed Act of Union precaution is taken against the admission to the House of Peers of a single man who represents the national espirations and the democratic principles of the Irish people. Irish nationality finds its representative in an Ashtown: Irish progress in a Clanricarde. And to make the assurance doubly sure that no aspiration of the Irish people shall have any chance at the Bar of the House of Lords the dominant party is led by the Marquis of Lansdowne a great Anglo-Irish landlord the name of whose family is written deep in the coffin-ship the Lansdown Hospital Ward, and the thousands of unmarked graves where perished our people driven from the Lansdowne property in the days of the famine. At the door of the House of Lords lies mainly the guilt of all those laws for the increase of landlord power and for the rejection of all measures of tenant relief of which the great famine and the great exodus were the plain and direct consequences and to every Irishman of this generation appeal the voices of a million of our people who died from hunger, and of five millions who were driven into exile to dethrone the iniquitous body to which they owed their boundless suffering.

"THE FALL IS THE RISE OF IRELAND."

To-day the House of Lords is true to its evil history, for it alone stands athwart the path of Irish liberty," declares the league. "The British masses the great Colonies, all call out for the reconciliation of the British and Irish peoples by the grant of self-government to Ireland. But the House of Lords obstinately and insolently resists the appeal. Its fall, then, is the rise of Ireland. On this point there can be no room for doubt. If this election is worn, the battle for Home Rule is won, and a victory at this election is a decisive and final victory for Home Rule." The manifesto quotes the assurances of Liberal Ministers on the subject, and goes on:

The issue then at this election is between a party which works for the self-government and the reconciliation of Ireland and a party which has nothing but a message of hate and despair for Ireland. This fact, if further proof were required, is demonstrated by the attacks which have filled Tory speeches and Tory journals since the Dissolution was announced; attacks shameless as well as brutal and senseless, because they come from lips and pens that but a short time ago were pleading for Home Rule. A somersault so indecent and so abrupt from one set of principles to another has never been exhibited, even in the history of the Tory Party.

Our nation has been assailed with studied and contemptuous insolence; our race has been assailed because it has had the generosity not to forget in a land of prosperity and freedom its Motherland and and its kin. The cry of American dollars comes from the lips of men who were not ashamed for more than two generations to put into their pockets the money which the robust arms and the generous and unselfish hearts of our people across the Atlantic sent to their oppressed and poverty striken relatives at home. No American dollar for the cause of Irish freedom; millions of American dollars for the sacred rack-rent—such is the cry of the Tory Party.

These facts point to our people the straight and simple path of duty at these elections it is to oppose with their uttermost strength and zeal the House of Lords and all its partisans, and to support those candidates whether of the Liberal or the Labour Party, who at once are genuine opponents of the House of Lords and genuine supporters of the right of Ireland to self-government.

There now is the battlefield; there the immense opportunity for Ireland; there the certain victory. It is for our people to go into such a fight with greater energy, greater enthusiasm, ranks more closely knit than at any election in which they have taken part for the last half a century.

And they can enter on the battle with confidence; for the day of Ireland's liberation is close at hand.

The manifesto is signed by Mr. John Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., president of the United Irish League of Great Britain; and Mr. F. L. Crilly, general secretary of the League.

The Congress of the American Federation of Labour has unanimously endorsed woman's suffrage.

On Thursday evening last a correspondent writes, the discontent among the members of the new European Police Force in Colombo culminated in the desertion of three Sergeants, and imprisonment of the fourth for refusing to go on duty. Two Sub-Inspectors resigned on their arrival and left within two days, while the remainder petitioned Government to be placed on the same footing as the Straits European Police. The request, however, was refused. The deserters include Oideman, formerly, of the London Police, who held the World's Heavy-weight Boxing Championship two years ago. It is believed that he and Scots departed on the French Mail steamer Tourane on the morning of the 7th instant for Australia travelling 2nd class and paying their own fares,

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Letter by Mr. Polak.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Polak to the Editor of the "Diamond Fields Advertiser":—

Sir,—In all probability your readers have not fully realised the significance of recent phases of the Transvaal Asiatic trouble.

It will be recollected that about eight months ago a number of Asiatics, Indians and Chinese, who were lawfully resident in the Transvaal were deported to India for technical breach of the regulations of the Registration Law. These Asiatics had been either resident in the Transvaal for a number of years, as peaceful, honest citizens, or else were domiciled, or had been born elsewhere in South Africa. Among them were a sprinkling born in the Transvaal itself. It was urged on their behalf that their deportation was unlawful, for the Act provides quite a different punishment for breach of its regulations, which they were quite prepared to suffer. These Asiatics were dealt with administratively, and were unable to appeal to the Supreme Court against the deportation orders. They were removed across the Portuguese border in charge of the police and as they crossed the border in a train travelling at full speed they were informed that they were free but were carried on to the Portuguese frontier station. Meanwhile, Portuguese-police who had been specially invited into Transvaal territory boarded the train, and, in Portuguese territory arrested the men for being on the train without proper tickets as I am told. They were taken down to Delagoa Bay and as the Imperial authorities have informed us were deported to India for infringment of the Lourenco Marques Municipal By-Laws which could not possibly have been broken by men who were forcibly brought within the Municipal limits. The costs of their deportation were entirely borne by the Transvaal Administration.

On the 31st August last, 61 Indians and 22 Chinese, who had been so deported, returned with me from Bombay to Durban by the Sultan. Twenty-nine of these deportees were landed at once in Natal as having Natal domiciliary rights, either by reason of birth or statutory claims. These men, evidently, then, had been unlawfully deported. Three more landed on visiting passes, on an undertaking to apply for registration certificates. The applications accepted, and it was evident, therefore that these men, too, had been unlawfully deported, since their claims to residence in the Transvaal were admitted. Nineteen Chinese, who produced registration certificates lawfully issued to them, were sent back at once to India, on the ground that as they had been deported (the very question of the lawfulness of the proceedings being thus begged by the authorities), their certificates could not be recognised. It will later be seen that when these men return, they, too, will be allowed to land, and that their second deportation, in such hot haste, to prevent access to the Supreme Court, was also illegal.

The remaining 32 men claimed rights of residence in South Africa on their behalf, I applied for duplicates of their registration certificates to enable them to land in Durban, but was told that as the men had been deported, duplicates could not be issued to them. In order to avoid their being sent back at once to India, they were advised to proceed to Port Elizabeth. Thence they went on to Capetown, where eleven of them landed. One of these had no difficulty in proving prior domicile, five are awaiting the issue of duplicate registration certificates enabling them to return to the Transvaal. The remaining five claim South African birth.

The other 21 men returned, after terrible hardships and exposure (not to speak of the risk of being carried on to Europe) to Durban, where I applied to the immigration authorities for permission to see the men, as their legal adviser, together with my counsel Mr. F. A. Laughton, K.C. We were peremptorily refused, and an application was at once made to the Natal Division of the Supreme Court, which passed an interdict on the shipping company and the immigration authorities, preventing them from deporting the men until the Court could investigate their claims, and made an order enabling them to confer with their legal adviser. By a curious and inexplicitly explained "misunderstanding" the Court's order was not carried out by the Government, and after more exposure, the men were sent away from British waters and carried on to Lourenco Marques, where one of them, Naryansamy, died of enteritis. Through the good offices of the British Consul and the Portuguese authorities, nineteen of the men (one had been previously landed at Durban, having proved his domicile there) returned to Durban, to avail themselves of a second order of the Supreme Court.

And now comes a startling change of front on the part of the Union Government. Mr. Gandhi demanded of the Transvaal Registrar of Asiatics that he should accept their applications for duplicate certificates. The latter replied that he would do so as an act of grace, upon certain conditions. Mr. Gandhi pointed out that his demand was based upon a legal right, and not a matter of grace, and he once more demanded the unconditional issue of duplicates. The demand was refused, and the Registrar was at once notified that proceedings were being commenced immediately in the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court. Within 24 hours Mr. Gandhi was informed by him that the duplicates would be issued unconditionally. The Government had completely climbed down, and after having, nearly a month earlier, refused to issue the duplicates as the men had been deported, now agreed to do so, so soon as they discovered that an application to the Courts was imminent. The five Cape men's applications were also accepted. Thus, it will be seen that of the 61 Indians who came with me from Bombay all have been, or will be, landed unconditionally in South Africa, except poor Naryansamy. Of the 22 Chinese, three have similarly landed. The action of the Union Government is thus an implied admission of:

(a) The unlawfulness of the original deportation of 80 men.

(b) The unlawfulness of the second deportation of 19 Chinese holding lawfully issued registration certificates.

(c) The unlawful refusal to accept applications made by me for duplicates of lawfully issued registration certificates to those of 32 Indians who had received them.

(d) The unlawful removal of 20 men from Durban after an order of the Supreme Court requiring their detention.

(e) Their responsibility for the death of Naryansamy, which would certainly not have taken place had he been landed on his first arrival with me at Durban when he was in good health.

(f) The unlawful refusal at first to accept Mr. Gandhi's application for duplicates on behalf of the 19 men who returned from Lourenco Marques.

(g) The correctness of the information supplied to the Imperial Government by the South-Africa British Indian Committee regarding the qualifications of South African birth or domicile of the deporteee, and the utter futility of General Smuts's attempt at refutation thereof.

These men, who have at long last landed, are now nearly all in gaol in the Transvaal, as passive resisters, and their sentence in itself condemns the action of the authorities here in originally deporting them. For they have been sentenced, not as prohibited immigrants, but for breach of the many regulations for whose breach they were wrongfully removed from their country of birth or lawful domicile.

And the net result of this series of lawless proceedings is the breaking up of numberless homes, inflaming public opinion in India, imperilling Imperial relations, and disgracing the fair name of the Union of South Africa.

Sir, as a European citizen of this Union, I do not feel very proud of these things done in my name by the Union Administration. Do you and your readers?

GRAVE FEARS FOR A BRITISH INDIA STEAMER.

Grave fears exist for the safety of the British India Steam Navigation Company's "Abbona," a liner of 4,066 tons, built this year. A steamer was observed to sink off the north coast of Spain on Nov. 7, and the "Abbona," which sailed on November 5 from Plymouth for Rangoon, is several days overdue at Port Said. She carried no passengers, but had a crew of ninety, of whom only thirteen are believed to be white men.

It is estimated that the present General Election will cost the different Parliamentary candidates and political organisations no less a sum than £2,000,000. This works out at nearly £3,000 per election, and although many seats are uncontested, the expenses in large constituencies are so heavy that the estimate is supposed to err upon the right side. Two thousand pounds is quite a common sum for a candidate to spend upon a contest, and in large constituencies this amount is largely exseeded.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Dec. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 2nd December, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arthur Brother
Allen, Mr P U
Allen's, Mrs child
Allen's Miss
Allen's, Mrs P M & nurse
Althorpe, Col A
Atkinson, Mr G R
Barnett, Mrs L
Bruce, Mr C M A
Baker's Mrs syaha
Burt, Miss
Barnes, Mr B D
Beaton, Mr S
Beaton, Mrs
Baker, Mrs W W & infant
Baker, Mr F J
Baker, Mrs
Calson, Mr L H
Cooper, Mr E E
Cooper, Mrs
Clark, Mrs
Chapman, Miss G
Crabbe, Mr E A
Crump, Mr C A
Crelur, Mr W
Cox, Miss O
Cameron, Mr A
Canning, Mr F W G
Cowley, Mr F A
Dodd, Miss, maid and child
Drake-Brockman, Mrs D L nurse and infant
Duce, Col
Duce, Mrs
Duce, Misses D and L
Duce, Miss T
Duce, Master W
Dicken's, Mrs and maid
Doveton, Mrs J H and infant
Drake-Brockman, Mr H V
Drake-Brockman, Mrs
Elsworth, Mr T
Elliot, Mr R H
Elliot, Hon Mrs and maid
Fowle, Mr F C
Fowle, Miss
Fowle, Miss M
Foster, Miss
Fraser, Mr W
Finch, Mr
Finch, Mrs
Fox, Mrs J J
Fraser, Mr J N
Gagahan, Mr G A
Gagahan, Miss
Gagahan, Miss E
Gemmel, Mr F W
Gordon, Capt R S
Hanley, Mr W
Hanley, Mrs
Hartley, Mrs C
Hoare's Mrs maid
Hensley, Miss
Hope, M

BY THE WAY.

FOG FINANCE.

So accustomed have the people in England become to the phrase "November fogs" that some might be disappointed with a fogless November. But things are moving in that direction, and if the improvement shown by the official fog records continues, in a year or so a fog in November will be quite a rare occurrence. Of late years the fogs, which still remind us of old times, show a market partiality for the closing days of the Old Year and the first few weeks of the New Year, but their character has changed for the better. A bad fog season means much for Londoners, for it has been calculated that the extra expenditure involved amounts to a sum equal to almost £1 per head of the population. A London "particular" which persists from sunrise to sunset takes an addition of £20,000 to the London gas-bill.

A NOTABLE DUTCHMAN.

One of, if not, the oldest Voortrekkers, of South Africa has recently passed away at Volksrust, Natal, in the person of Dirk Mys, who was present at the battle of the Blood River in December 1838, when the Impis of Dingaan, King of the Zulus, were shattered by the band of Dutchmen who had trekked into Natal from the Orange Free State. His brother, Piet Mys, was killed in Zululand when attacking Dingaan's capital in 1838 an occasion rendered memorable by the gallant stand over his father's body made by young Dirk Mys, who fell covered with spear wounds.

RELATIVES AS CANDIDATES.

At the General Election the following brothers are candidates: Mr. Lewis Harcourt and his half-brother, Mr. Robert Harcourt; Mr. F. E. Smith and Mr. Harold Smith; Sir Albert Spicer and Mr. Evan Spicer; Mr. Herbert Samuel and Mr. S. M. Samuel; Mr. John Redmond and his brother William; Mr. Sylvester Horne and Mr. Fred Horne. Fathers and sons who are candidates include Mr. Russell Rea and Mr. Walter Rea; Sir John Benn and Mr. Wedgwood Benn; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. As for cases of relatives on opposite sides of politics, there are several. In years gone by Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman all had relatives in the House who did not share their political sympathies. The dying House of Commons, by the way, was the first for a long period to have no Gladstone in it.

OLD-TIME ELECTION REPORTING.

Dickens once described the conditions under which he pursued the calling of a reporter—conditions, he said, of which his successors could have no adequate conception. He had transcribed his shorthand notes of important election speeches, he said, on the palm of his hand, by the light of a dark lantern, in a post-chaise and four galloping through a wild country at the dead of night at the then surprising rate of fifteen miles an hour. He once, in the Castle Yard at Exeter, took an election speech of Lord Russell, in the midst of a lively fight maintained by all the vagabonds in that division of the country, and under such pelting rain that two good-natured colleagues who chanced, to be at leisure held a pocket-handkerchief over his note-book after the manner of a State canopy in an ecclesiastical procession.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada, who celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday, last Sunday, has, say "Canada," held the position of Premier longer than any statesman, Overseas or British, for over a century, and each year has added to the prominence of his personality in the affairs of the Empire, as well as of the Dominion. The fact that he comes of French-Canadian stock, and is almost as eloquent an orator in the English language as he is in the French, has always appealed specially to the people of the Old Country. His debut in the Quebec Legislature in 1871, as member for Drummond and Arthabaska, is said by the "Toronto Globe" to have "produced a sensation not more by the finished grace of his oratorical abilities than by the boldness and authority with which he handled the deepest political problems."

THE PURIFICATION OF OYSTERS.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences de Paris M. Hennegny reported some experiments made at the Concarneau laboratory by M. Fabre-Domergue with reference to the methods that should be used to prevent the accidents caused by contaminated oysters. The authority according to the "Hospital," has been able to convince himself that it is possible to render these shellfish harmless, even after they have been reared in the most insanitary of surroundings, by placing them for a fortnight in filtered water before selling them to the public. He states, moreover, that this form of "quarantine" in pure water has no evil effects on the quality of the oyster. If all this be so, there is surely no necessity to run the risk of typhoid fever from oysters polluted by sewage.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND SOME LITERARY CELEBRITIES.

An articles by the late Professor Goldwin Smith in the "Atlantic Monthly" has references to many celebrated persons whom the writer met in London. Concerning Macaulay Mr. Smith says: Of all English talkers that I ever heard, Macaulay seemed to me the first in brilliancy. He is the first in brilliancy of English writers, though not always the most sober or just. . . . Rogers especially might well dislike Macaulay, against whom, with his feeble voice, he could make no head. He was silent during dinner. After dinner, when the ladies were gone, he told anecdotes in language evidently prepared. It was treason then to talk. There was certainly, Mr. Goldwin Smith adds, Strain of malice in him. "He was sensitive on the subject of his social position, and could not forgive Sydney Smith for saying in his presence that he would 'bet a cheque on Rogers and Co.' Theodore Hook was never tired of whipping him on that tender spot."

THACKERAY.

Thackeray Mr. Goldwin Smith used to meet at the dinners of the "Saturday Review," and concerning the author of "Vanity Fair" he says": If he was cynical, his cynicism did not appear in his face or manner, which betokened perfect simplicity and good nature. From good nature, and not from that alone, I cannot help thinking that he lapsed when he gibbeted Croker in, "Vanity Fair," under the name of Wenham, as the parasite and pander of the Marquis of Hertford, easily discernible under the pseudonym of the Marquis of Steyne. Croker was a rancorous politician; but, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, there was nothing in his relation with Lord Hertford to brand him as a parasite, much less could he be supposed capable of playing the pander.

HERBERT SPENCER.

If a new world is built upon materialism Mr. Goldwin Smith thought that Herbert Spencer will have been one of the chief builders. "In any case he was a shining light and a power": His nervous sensibility was extreme. A game of billiards was enough to deprive him of his night's rest. He had been looking forward with pleasure to a meeting with Huxley; but he gave it up because there was a difference on some scientific question between them, and this might have given rise to an argument, which Spencer's nerves could not bear. A literary flippancy of Mr. Goldwin Smith's once caused an estrangement between them, but they became the best of friends again.

CARLYLE AT LADY ASHBURTON'S

The most interesting of Mr. Goldwin Smith's social experiences were his visits to The Grange, familiar to all who have read the Life of Carlyle: Carlyle was always there. He was a great favourite of Lady Ashburton. His talk was like his books, but wilder; in truth his pessimism was monotonous and sometimes wearisome, though he could not fail to say striking things, still less to use striking words. One summer evening we came out after dinner on the terrace. There was a bright moon, and for a few minutes we all looked at it in silence, each probably having his own thoughts. At last a voice was heard. "Puir auld creature!" Whether the moon was an object of pity in herself, or because she was doomed to look down on human affairs, Mr. Goldwin Smith failed to divine.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

VOTERS IN THE FLEETS.

So far as the exigencies of the service permit, every reasonable facility is, it is understood, being given to naval officers and men to vote in the Parliamentary elections. This means that there will be a general distribution of the ships in the Home and Atlantic Fleets to their respective commissioning ports, and inasmuch as the polling period is immediately preceding the commencement of the Christmas leave programme, it is not unlikely that the fleets in home waters will be spilt up during the whole of December and part of January. The ships on "home service" now outside British waters are the Fourth and Fifth Cruiser Squadrons, and one or two others employed on special service, such as taking out reliefs to foreign stations. There is no probability of the four ships in the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, now in South American waters, returning in time for the elections, while according to programme, the "Drake," "Black Prince," and "Argyll" of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, were to have remained at Gibraltar till December 11th, returning home for Christmas leave. It will be considered a distinct hardship, however, if this division of the Atlantic Fleet is not recalled in time for the officers and men who are voters to exercise the franchise equally with the "free and enlightened" serving in the battle squadron of this fleet, which has returned to Dover from the "Rock." The loss of voters consequent upon the Fourth Cruiser Squadron being on the other side of the Atlantic will not be felt much, as the complements are largely composed of youths from the training establishments.

AN ELECTORAL ANOMALY.

The concentration of naval force in British waters means that something like 75 per cent. of the officers and men with votes should be enabled to go to the polls, regardless of the expense involved in conveying the electors to their home ports. In the most favourable circumstances a considerable number of officers and men are necessarily disfranchised owing to being on foreign service. And yet because they are serving their country by being on foreign stations—no further away in many instances than the adjacent waters of the Mediterranean—they are debarred the rights of citizenship, although in the case of officers' income tax is arbitrarily deducted from their pay, and officers and men who are married make remittances to their wives and families for the necessaries of life, thereby contributing in direct and indirect ways to the revenue of the country. It is one of the anomalies of the electoral system that those in the service of the State when employed outside the United Kingdom are, to put the position frankly, taxpayers without the power to vote—taxation without representation.

SIXTY HOURS SPEED TRIAL.

The steaming efficiency of the "Formidables" has not deteriorated since these battleships were transferred from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Fleet, judged by the passage trial between Gibraltar and Dover recently. The test, moreover, was an exceptionally severe one, and lasted sixty hours at varied power instead of the customary twenty-four hours. During the eight hours' full-power run the "Prince of Wales" and the "Queen" attained practically 18 knots per hour (which was their designed speed), and the London 17·75 knots. In the most favourable circumstances these results would be highly satisfactory, but neither of the ships has been in dock for some time and the speed was consequently somewhat affected by the foul state of the bottoms. The results of the runs made at less than full power were proportionately good. This satisfactory passage reflects much credit on the engine-room staff, is symptomatic of the general efficiency in which Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg is about to hand over the command of the Atlantic Fleet to Rear-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe whose professional reputation is a sufficient guarantee that this high standard will be maintained during his tenure of the appointment, regardless of whether the fleet will or will not remain a separate command.

CANADIAN REGIME AT ESQUIMALT YARD.

Esquimalt naval yard has passed from British to Canadian rule, and the senior officer is now Commander of H.M.C.S. "Rainbow," the first vessel of the Canadian Navy to arrive in the Pacific. The transfer of this establishment to the Dominion Government closes an interesting chapter in the part which Esquimalt has filled in naval history. This point d'appui in the Pacific passed into the possession of the British Admiralty in 1845 and in the following year it became the headquarters of a squadron which consisted of the "Cormorant", "Herald," "Inconstant," "Modeste," and "Pandora." From the time of its establishment as a naval station Esquimalt has been the base of no fewer than 119 British vessels, including the sloops "Shearwater" and "Algerine" and the surveying vessel "Egeria," which are still employed in those waters—the sloops under the terms of the Behring Sea Treaty for patrol duty during the sealing season and the "Egeria" in survey work. The British Pacific Station was formally established in 1905, although for some time previously a remnant of a squadron only had been maintained. The Imperial Government has now relinquished all authority at Esquimalt, and a new regime has been established under the immediate command of the captain of the ex-British cruiser "Rainbow." Meanwhile there is no convincing evidence that the establishment of a Canadian Navy is in accordance with the will of the people, and this is said to be reflected in the paucity of recruits who have come forward since the arrival of the "Niobe". at Halifax and the "Rainbow" at Esquimalt.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

It would appear, from more than one case that the position of the regimental officer who has obtained his commission through the ranks is, as regards his future career, very unsatisfactory. In theory, half his service in the ranks is added on to his commissioned service, with the result that the sum usually gives him sufficient to allow him to be considered for extra-regimental promotion. This latter process is the only one that can remove the inequalities of the present system, and no doubt much has been done in this way at different times; but the slowness of promotion—a usual feature in the years that succeed a big war—combined with the reduction of battalions, leaving a large number of officers to be absorbed, has caused many difficulties to arise. Still the case of those who, owing to previous service in the ranks are, in most cases, considerably older than their comrades of the same commissioned service, would appear to demand special consideration. A subaltern's pay, combined with the prospect of early retirement for age, is no great reward for exceptionally meritorious service in the ranks.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

In the House of Lords the week before mail week Lord Lucas stated that the total number of non-commissioned officers and men serving in the Regular Army on Sept. 30 was 118,814; of these, 32,970 were under 20 years of age. The rate for casualties on mobilisation, for men serving with the colours, over 20 years of age, was 10 per cent. The number who would leave the United Kingdom as drafts during the trooping season of 1910-11 would be 13,603. The establishment of the First Class of the Army Reserve in 1910 was 138,000 taken in the Army Estimates, and its estimated strength in 1913 was 131,267. There were 7,198 Army Reservists at present residing out of the United Kingdom. The number of Combatant Army Reservists who had undertaken the obligation to serve on mobilisation with the Reserve of the Army Medical Corps was 1,739. The number of non-commissioned officers and men required to form two mounted brigades, according to the war establishment, 1910, was 5,765. The number of Regular Reservists required to bring up to war establishment the Regular artillery, cavalry, and infantry, not included in the Expeditionary Force, but retained at home for the defence of the United Kingdom, was 3,729. Ten per cent. must be allowed for casualties on the mobilisation of the First Class Army Reserve.

NEW FRENCH VALISE EQUIPMENT.

For nearly a century the French soldier has been distinguished by his fur-covered knapsack and his red trousers. Both of these mediæval relics are now to disappear. The "pantalon garance" has been replaced by a sober shade of grey, and the heavy and cumbrous knapsack is now to give way to a light valise. This is to be a roll of brown waterproof canvas carried in the hollow of the back, containing only a shirt, socks, aluminium mess-tin, and emergency ration; all else is carried as the battalion wagons. The weight of the valise fully packed is 8 1-2lb. On the line of march the entrenching tool is strapped on the valise; when going into action it is suspended from the belt.

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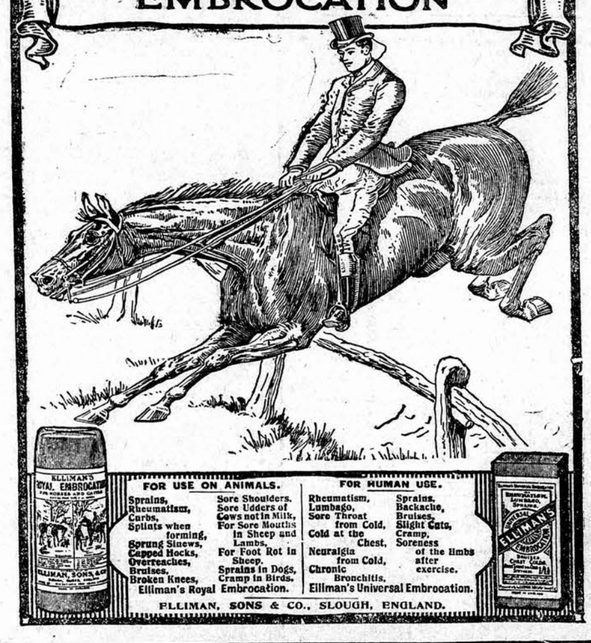

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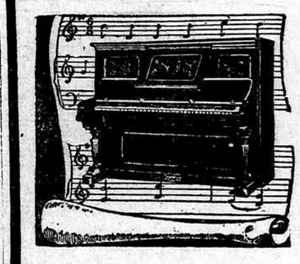

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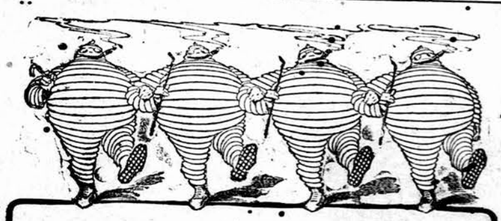

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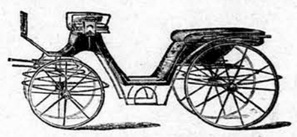

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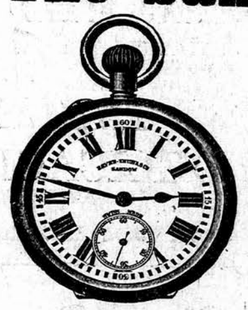

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Nickel Silver case.

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LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and
to feed the NERVES
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PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.
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SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

The Proprietors of - - -

Wright's Coal Tar Soap

Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50
Second Prize, £25 Third Prize, £10

Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be
Name
Address

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

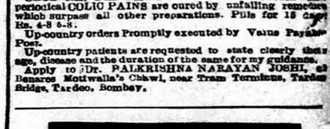
Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap,
66/68, PARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Indipid as well as Mellose—and complaints attendant thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, Heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of cysts or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are painlessly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 13-8.
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For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth, entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Affections are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 8-8.

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Apply to PROF. RAJKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Banares Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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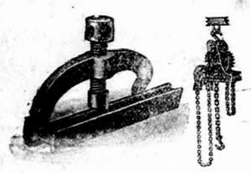

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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